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SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

No. CVI.—New Series.

AN ACCOUNT

OF

THE TALOOKDARS

IN THE

AHMEDABAD ZILLAH;

AND

THE MEASURES ADOPTED FOR THEIR RESTORATION UNDER AND IN CONNECTION WITH ACT VI. OF 1862 OF THE BOMBAY LEGISLATURE.

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BY

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TALOOKDAREE SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

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AN ACCOUNT

OF THE

TALOOKDARS IN THE AHMEDABAD ZILLAH, &c.

THE estates of the Talookdars of Ahmedabad are situated in the four western Purgunnas of that district, and comprise nearly half of its total area. The following is a comparative statement of the extent of the territorial divisions of Guzerat:—

	Square Miles
Ahmedabad Talookdars	1,922
„ Khalsa	2,492
Kaira, with Punch Mahals	2,937
Broach and Surat.....	2,957
	10,308

The Talookdars are thus seen to occupy about one-fifth of the most fertile province of the Presidency, and a large number of their villages are especially important from their natural fitness for the growth of cotton, which has always been the staple produce of Dhundooka.

The Talookdaree districts taken in order from north to south are—

		Area.
1. Veerumgam (Choowal)...	Acres	1,67,837·17
2. Dholka	„	3,32,092·22
3. Dhundooka	„	6,11,693·12
4. Gogo	„	1,18,586·18
		12,30,209·29

The area of the two latter has been considerably reduced by the recent transfer of the estate of the Thakore of Bhownuggur to the province of Katheewar.

The Choowal of Veerumgam is a compact group of villages in the north-east corner of that Purgunna. Its surface is a plain of light sandy soil, slightly elevated above the surrounding black soil, still in parts covered with the ancient jungle growth, and in all parts scantily wooded and enclosed. The principal produce consists in the commoner cereals. The people are simple and uncivilized.

The Dholka Purgunna is an open and level plain, sloping from north to south-west towards the salt flat and the lake called the Null. The Khalsa portion of the district on the Samburmutee river is the most fertile. The southern part, which is exclusively Talookdaree, is salt and bleak. In the northern portion rice is largely cultivated, but with few of the artificial aids which are necessary to secure a regular yield.

Dhundooka is a district even more open and treeless than the preceding. Wheat is grown on the border of the Gulf of Cambay, cotton in the central portion, and the commoner food grains in the west. This district contains the well known cotton port of Dholera, which was ceded to Government by the Talookdars who owned it.

Gogo is a small district considerably south of the above, and bounded on the east by the Gulf of Cambay. The area is hilly and intersected by numerous streams. The hills are formed of crumbling limestone, showing traces of volcanic disburbance. The soil is calcareous and stony, but collects in the valleys in a rich loam, which is highly productive. These valleys abound with the mango, the date, and the common timber trees of Guzerat. The climate is cool at all seasons.

The owners and tenantry of these districts do not greatly vary. From remoteness, from the tenure, and the character of the proprietary class, they nowhere approach to the high cultivation of Duskroee, or Nuriad. They approximate in all respects most closely to the adjoining province of Katheewar, with which their history was identified before the period of British rule.

It is not necessary to narrate the many dynastic changes of Katheewar before A. D. 1700, which may be studied at length in the Ras Mala. In the course of them, however, some of the noblest Rajpoot houses in the peninsula formed settlements in the Talookdaree districts. The Choorasumas of Dhundooka are descended from the Hindoo dynasty of Joonaghur, which was subverted by the Moguls at the end of the fifteenth century. The Waghelas of Dholka are a remnant of the Solunkee race, who fled from Unhilwarra when that kingdom was destroyed by Allahoodeen in A. D. 1297. The Goels of Gogo emigrated from Marwar many centuries since, and, after pausing at Ranpoor, established themselves at Perim. The Jhalas of Dhundooka are akin to the Waghelas, and were first known as Mukwanas. The Thakurras of the Choowal are the offspring of Solunkees and Mukwanas, who intermarried with the Kolees of the Mhye Kanta.

In this same early period also happened that immigration of the Kathees (Hindoos from Sind), which attacked the Choorasumas and Goels of Central Katheewar, and established itself in their room. The Kathees now occupy Ranpoor and the west of Dhundooka.

Next follow traces of the Mahomedan rule at Ahmedabad. These are but relics scattered through the districts, and few in number. There are naturally Mussulman elements in the population of the chief towns—Dholka, Ranpoor, Dhundooka, Gogo. But besides this there are a few estates still held by officers or grantees of the Mogul, or Mahratta. Thus an estate around Ranpoor is held by Molesulams, or converted Rajpoots of the Purmar tribe, who came from Sind about A. D. 1450, and were settled at Ranpoor by Muhmud Bigara. A branch of this house took service under the Mogul, and formed a large estate at Dholka. This branch is now represented by Sher Meia. There were later at Dholka in the service of the Mahrattas Mussulman Officers from Delhi of the Mena and Rehen clans. These also formed estates, and all, Purmars and Mussulmans, are called Kusbatees or men of the Kusba, or chief town, as opposed to the rural Chiefs.

There are Kusbatees (so called) in Veerumgam a little different from these. They state that they came from Khorassan

to Puttun, and received a gift of villages from the Waghela kings. Their villages were taken from them under the Mahratta rule, and restored as on farm. They formerly had seventeen villages, but as they were unable to manage them the Collector took away eight and made them Khalsa, leaving the rest on a Talookdaree tenure.

Beneath is an abstract of these elements of population in each district:—

		Villages.
VEERUMGAM....	Thakurras.....	69
	Jhalas	4
	Molesulams	2
	Kusbatees.....	9 ✓
DHOLKA	Waghelas.....	69
	Kusbatees.....	21 ✓
	Rawuls.....	1
	Jhalas	1
DHUNDOOKA	Choorasumas	49¼
	Charuns	4⅔
	Jhalas.....	45 7/16
	Kathees	17½
	Gosaees.....	5
	Goels.....	1
	Mussulman.....	4 1/12
	Purmar Molesulams	16 1/16
	Waghelas	1
GOGO	Goels.....	54
	Bharote.....	2

These mixed elements are significant of the position and history of the districts.

The estates of the Ahmedabad Talookdars may be defined geographically as the border land between Guzerat proper and the peninsula of Katheewar, and historically as the coast where the debris of the old Rajpoot principalities of that peninsula was worn

and beaten by the successive waves of Mogul and Mahratta invasion. But they are part of Katheewar, rather than of Guzerat. Their proprietors are Katheewar Chiefs. Their communities have the same elements. There are Choorasumas in Oond, and Choorasumas in Dhundooka; Jhalas in Drangadra, and Jhalas in Dhundooka; Goels in Palitana, and Goels in Gogo Bara. In the part of the British district adjoining Jhalawar the Talookdars are Jhalas; in that adjoining Katheewar, Kathees; in that adjoining Goelwar, Goels; and in some instances there are Jhalas, Kathees and Goels, who hold villages both under Rajkote and under Ahmedabad. The States of Lathee and Wullah have villages in Gogo; those of Limree, Wudwan, Wankaneer, have villages in Dhundooka; that of Kutosun has villages in the Choowal.

Mr. Forbes thus describes the Mogul method of ruling this border country and Katheewar:—

"During the government of Guzerat by the Sultans (A. D. 1400—1572), and afterwards by the imperial Soubhahdars stationed at Ahmedabad (A. D. 1572—1755), the Mahomedan authority was supported by garrisons placed in fortified positions throughout the country, which ensured to some extent the regular collection of the tributary revenue, and rendered expeditions for its enforcement, except in special cases, unnecessary. These posts, however, were gradually withdrawn or driven out, and amid the frequent scenes of anarchy which were witnessed during the last days of the Mogul Government not a few were the result of endeavours to collect the revenue due from the tributaries by *annual* military expeditions. This course, which with the Mahomedans was compulsory and exceptional, was with their successors congenial and regular."

In the better days of Mogul rule Todur Mul, the Minister of Akbar, divided all the districts of Guzerat under different provinces, or Sircars.* Of all the Talookdaree districts Gogo alone appears in this division under the Sircar of Soreth, or Katheewar. Dholka and Dhundooka are numbered among the better tamed

* See the *Ayeen Akbaree.*

districts of the Ahmedabad Sircar, and so is Veerumgam under the name of Chalabarah, or Jhalawar. The port of Gogo (the Ostia of Cambay) was also under the latter Sircar.

The Mahrattas expressed the distinction between the two Sircars in new and more significant terms. They called Katheewar (where they could not appear without an armed force) the Moolukgiree country, while the other districts were called Rastee, or pacific. About A. D. 1760 they transferred the district of Gogo to the Rastee districts, and after this none of the Talookdaree districts remained in the Moolukgiree country. They were not, therefore, of those which maintained perfect political independence under former rules. Yet it would not appear that the peaceable districts were really much quieter than the Moolukgiree; for Colonel Walker says of the Peshwa's revenue that "the deficiency arose from the inability of the Komavisdars to maintain a sufficient body of troops, which are not only necessary to go on Moolukgiree, but to make the ordinary collections in Guzerat." The difference, however, appears to have been that in the Moolukgiree country there were no permanent Revenue Officers at all; whereas in the copy of the Deed passed by the Peshwa to the Gaekwar in granting him the lease of Ahmedabad in A. D. 1804 the establishment for each of the peaceable districts is specified among the charges. Thus for Gogo—

Mujmoodar	Rs.	200
Treasurer	„	150
Furnavees	„	400

On the other hand, the only charges for Katheewar in the above Deed are the expenses of Military expeditions. Again, the Munotedar system is not found in use in the Rastee districts, but in the Moolukgiree expeditions "ready money was seldom obtained, but securities from the bankers, with whom all the villages had dealings, were preferable." In some of the Katheewar accounts there are no names of districts, but only of the Manotedars and Bhats who gave security, with the names of the Commanders of the Troops.

Grant Duff.

The period of the Mogul Soubhahdars ended with the death

of Mominkhan in A. D. 1743. He had shared the Guzerat revenues with Damajee Gaekwar for six years previous. When Damajee was captured by the Peshwa in the Deccan (1751) he had to surrender half his revenues to the latter, and conjointly they expelled from Ahmedabad Juwan Murdkhan Babee, the last supporter of the Mogul power (A. D. 1755). In the partition of the revenues, Dhundooka, Gogo and Veerumgam, fell to the Peshwa, and Dholka to the Gaekwar.

Not only all that is now called Veerumgam, but also all the Katheewar province of Jhalawar, and Ranpoor (now attached to Dhundooka), were then included in that district. The following is a list of the districts then in Veerumgam, extracted from a paper obtained from the house of an hereditary officer of the late Government at Ahmedabad:—

1. Havelee Veerumgam.
2. Limree.
3. Wankaneer.
4. Choora.
5. Wudwan.
6. Jhunjoowarra.
7. Hulwad.
8. Ranpoor.
9. Choowal (44 villages).
10. Dusura.
11. Bujana.
12. Seeta Lukter.
13. Patree.

In 1799 the Peshwa farmed his Ahmedabad revenues, including the Katheewar tribute, for five years to Govindrow Gaekwar, and the latter appears to have found it convenient to transfer all the above, except Havelee Veerumgam (or the Home district) and Ranpoor, to Moolukgiree management. In a memorandum by Trimbukrao Sudasev, Mujmoodar of Veerumgam, it is stated—

"Sumwut 1856 (A. D. 1799—1800) the City of Ahmedabad was taken from Seelookur* by the Gaekwar. From that day the Moolukgiree of Jhalawar has been separated

* Aboo Seelookur, the Peshwa's Soubhahdar.

from Veerumgam and put under Moolukgiree management." It is thus seen that the Talookdars' estates were much akin to the Moolukgiree country, and yet distinguished from it. In the half century before British rule Gogo and Ranpoor were removed from Moolukgiree management, while part of Veerumgam was transferred to it; and the Choowal, although now treated like Dholka or Dhundooka, was exhibited as part of Katheewar in a Mahratta State paper as late as A. D. 1814. (Bombay Treaties, page 552).

It is, of course, familiar to all readers that the Moolukgiree country has been treated as foreign territory, and the tribute due from it fixed in perpetuity, while the Talookdars' estates have fallen under British jurisdiction with a rapidly increasing land tax. Yet no one who is familiar with both sides of the border can hesitate to decide that the advantage in peace and justice, and the other best elements of prosperity, is with the latter. The most powerful Chiefs and their advisers are the only gainers by an independence which has never so far been found to co-exist with tolerable security to the life and property of their subjects.

The Thakore of Bhownuggur was the immediate cause of the first acquisition in these parts of territory by the British. In the last years of the eighteenth century he was intriguing to get a footing in the Dhundooka estate of Dholera, and thereby drove the Grassias in 1798 to seek the protection of the British Government, who were then holding the balance (with occasional recourse to the sword) between the Peshwa and the Gaekwar in Guzerat.

In February 1802 the Bombay Government deputed Mr. Miguel de Souza, a Portuguese merchant, and their zealous, if not highly educated, Agent, to inspect this little cession. He says—"It immediately occurred to me that as these villages formed part of the Purgunnas of Dhundooka and Ranpoor I should not be able to bring my views respecting that place (Dholera) completely to bear, nor to establish our trade, and be enabled to introduce it into Katheewar and Jhallawar, without having some control over those Purgunnas;" and he accordingly moved

Mr. de Souza to Government, September 13, 1805, paragraph 6.

the Governor of Bombay to request the Resident at Poona to obtain for him from the Peshwa the farm of Dhundooka, Ranpoor and Gogo Barah. The Resident promised to watch for an opportunity to do so, and Mr. de Souza secured the promise of the farm from Raghoba at Baroda.

Of the cession of Dholera the Governor, Mr. Duncan, says—"In the view of improving our commercial, and eventually our political, intercourse with the peninsula of Guzerat,* I have accepted the offer of Dholera, the Grassia proprietors of which have been pressing me for the last four years to accept of this spot, their object in which has been the procuring protection for themselves against the depredations of their neighbours." And he continues that this "territory, situated under the Purgunnah of Dhundooka, is subject to a fixed Khundunee (tribute) to the Peshwa, who does not, however, appear to exert any interference in the internal management." The cession was sanctioned by the Gaekwar (then the Peshwa's farmer), but not by the Peshwa himself. The Gaekwar issued a Purwana to the Grassias, in which he stipulates—"The Peshwa's Khundunee for the Purgunna of Dhundooka and the Sircar's usual Jummabundy to be regularly paid. The Honorable Company shall have the government of those villages, inhabit and cultivate them, and shall take upon themselves the management of the port, and hoist their flag."*

To the Governor General, June 11th, 1802.

* Query, Katheewar?

Bombay Treaties, page 151.

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* This seems a strange proceeding, as the district was not Moolukgiree, but, to show that proportionally strange things were done in the Moolukgiree country, the case of Mowa, Wagnuggur, and Tulaja in 1771 may be noted. These were ports on the coast of the Gaekwar's tributary district of Goelwar. A British expedition sailed against them from Surat, and, in co-operation with the Thakore of Bhownuggur, drove out the pirates who held them. In the record of this transaction the ports are called "our conquests," and a fear is expressed "lest they fall into the hands of the Mahrattas," to avoid which one of them was sold to the Nawab of Cambay. Thus it seems that the British Government did not hesitate to make conquests in the Moolukgiree, and accept cessions by petty Chiefs in the other districts of Guzerat under the nominal rule of the Mahrattas.

Bombay Treaties, page 99.

Before the end of A.D. 1802 the treaty of Bassein was under discussion. On December 3rd, 1802, the Resident of Baroda was directed to prepare and send down, as soon as possible, an authentic statement of the Peshwa's Purgunnas, with their full annual value, under the lease to the Gaekwar. A copy of his answer was transmitted to Colonel Close, the Resident at Poona, and from it he prepared in succession (to meet objections raised by the Peshwa) three distinct schedules of territories to be ceded. But Dhundooka, with Choora, Ranpoor and Gogo, are included in all of them, and in a memorandum dated December 21st the Governor writes—"Our having Petlad and Dhundooka will be of much political convenience, the former adjoining and immediately connected with Cambay and Dholka, and the other as including the two ports of Dholera and Gogo."

Next year Colonel Walker, Resident at Baroda, visited the new cessions, and reported that the Grassias were "nearly on the footing of Moolukgiree tributaries, and required an annual armament to obtain payment of their Jumma," that they owed no obedience to the Government, and that as they paid tribute to the Gaekwar and Joonaghur Nuwab, as well as the Peshwa, it was not "an easy matter to point out the paramount power."

Walker's Reports, page 14.

Colonel Walker distinctly says that as the Mahrattas had never interfered with the jurisdictions of the Grassias, they could not be at once considered subject to British jurisdiction; and he thought they could only come under it by their own voluntary Act. "An attempt to give them our laws against their will would not, perhaps, be just, and would not answer the purpose." He proposed to obtain from each individual Grassia a cession of jurisdiction like that of Dholera—"Our first endeavour should be bent to obtain from them acknowledgments in writing expressive of their submission as subjects to the English Government, and its laws and regulations. It is usual with

Compare the Highlander in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries—Macaulay, ch. XIII: "Many minature courts, in each of which a petty prince, attended by guards, by armour-bearers, by musicians, by a hereditary orator, by a hereditary poet laureate, kept a rude State, dispensed a rude justice, waged wars, and concluded treaties."

Grassias to give writings of the kind, and formally to transfer their rights in exchange for protection. Dholera is an example of this."

So tedious a method of assimilation was not approved. The administration of this early period is described in Regulation II. of 1805: "The two latter divisions (Dhundooka and Gogo) for the first two years remained in charge of the Resident of Baroda, with European Assistants and Native Officers, who during that period administered the police and justice of the country in ordinary cases (none of great magnitude, or of a capital nature, being decided) according to the local usages and the principles of equity. Meanwhile information was collected and preliminary steps pursued."

"When regular Collectors were appointed," Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone continues, "the same system was for a long time pursued." It was now applied to Dholka also, which district had been ceded by the Gaekwar to defray the charges of a subsidy by a Sunnud dated June 6th, 1802, but arranged to take effect from A. D. 1803–4. The Thakore of Bhownuggur, who was at first specially exempted from British jurisdiction in his estate in Dhundooka and Gogo, forfeited the privilege by misconduct in 1813. And in 1815 the Honorable Court take occasion in a despatch to note their approval of the assertion of sovereign rights (of which many had previously doubted the existence) throughout the whole of the cessions by the Treaty of Bassein to the west of the Gulf of Cambay. In 1819 the Honorable Court further resolved that the right of Government to increase the tribute payable by the Grassias naturally followed from the decision previously passed on the question of sovereignty. "The effect of that decision was to place these classes on the same footing as other subjects, and consequently to render their property liable to a proportionate share of the public burden."

Macaulay, ch. XIII—"The ancient Gaelic polity had been found incompatible with the authority of law, had obstructed the progress of civilization."

In 1817, by the double cession on the Peshwa's part of the lordship and the Gaekwar's part of the tenancy of the farm of

Ahmedabad, Veerumgam, with the remaining Talookdaree estates of the Choowal attached, became a British district.

Now between this time and 1821 it appears that the jurisdiction of our courts took firmer hold on these districts. The Thakore of Kôt was sent to prison for neglecting a summons, and the Chief of Patrée was incarcerated for debt. The Collectors also were over-zealous. On the strength of the Honorable Court's decision, and with no data of production, in three years they made a vast addition to the Jumma. They also appointed Mookhees, and in Dholka even Tulatees to the Talookdars' villages, and they altered the principle of the Dholka payments from a tribute paid to Government to a certain proportion of the produce left to the Grassias.

The Honorable M. Elphinstone saw and pitied. He had the Tulatees withdrawn, and lowered the rate of tribute or Jumma. He deprecated the extreme action of the Adawlut, and suggested some checks upon it. Finally, he proposed settlements of some length, instead of the yearly revision of Jumma.

Minute of the 6th April 1821, Old Selections, vol. III.

As there is very little in the nature of authoritative decisions on record for many subsequent years, it is worth while to consider at this point what the condition of the Grassias ought to have been found to be when it again attracted the special attention of Government.

The question of jurisdiction had been settled, and so had that of increasing the tribute or Jumma. But a principle had been laid down about the latter. The Honorable Court decided that the Grassias were not aliens contributing a fixed subsidy to a foreign power, but subjects whose property was chargeable with a share of the cost of Government in proportion to that borne by other classes. If so, it is natural to ask how the mercantile classes are charged with their share now that the Income Tax is discontinued, and why the Grassias should have been charged with Income Tax when they paid a property tax already. Although,

however, the subsequent practice unquestionably goes much beyond the principle laid down by the Honorable Court, still it may be fairly put that the Grassias always had paid a property tax under the Mogul and Mahratta, that the amount of it was never fixed, and that, although the increase under British rule has been great, it is not out of proportion to the increased value of the property, which has resulted from good government. The Grassias, in short, do not bear an inordinate share of the public charges, although they may be entitled to complain that certain classes do not bear any share at all.

But it is most important to mark that the Honorable Court assert no other claim upon the landed property of the Grassias than the common liability to a quota of the cost of Government. The excellent authority of Colonel Walker and Mr. Elphinstone establishes that up to 1821 this view was not only correct, but universally admitted, and no special note of it is necessary but for the strange inconsistency of subsequent opinions.

It had been settled then that the Talookdars were proprietors paying their share in the public burden by a tax on the value of their land. They were possessed of the common right of letting their lands at pleasure, and their ryots were their tenants-at-will. They were consulted on the appointment of their village police officers, and Government did not assert any right of entry upon their estates to measure or assess their lands. Estimates of the value of the standing crops were made by the District Officers, but Mr. Elphinstone's rule (that the Jumma should only be increased on an increase of the Grassia's means) was commonly respected, and, as prices fell continuously at this time for more than a whole generation, the increases of Jumma were not considerable. The Jumma was often unequal, but this was incidental to the method of fixing it without certain data of the value of the property. Altogether with the practice of the period between 1821 and 1860 the Talookdars have not much reason to quarrel. But they were in imminent and growing danger from a theory.

It is not easy to trace the sources of an erroneous theory which gathered volume from neglect as much as anything else. It

seems that in 1829 Government pointed out that the Kusbatee Bapoo Meea was, as Colonel Walker had explained in A. D. 1805, *not* a proprietor. Being embarrassed by debt and unable to extricate his affairs, Bapoo Meia was causing infinite trouble, and on referring to his history it appeared that he had no such claims as his Rajpoot neighbours to the protection of Government. "His family have held, not as proprietors, but by sufferance of Government, lands the whole history of which (and it does not commence at a very remote period) shows they are resumable at the will of the sovereign." To refer to this as an authoritative decision on the rights of Grassias is a manifest blunder, but it has been frequently so referred to, and probably with a feeling of satisfaction, for the Grassias shortly came to be viewed with little favour in the eyes of the Zillah officers, and not perhaps without reason.

Reports, page 39.

The Grassias are indeed not punctual, nor provident, payers of revenue. The system in force called for little intercourse with them, except in the way of attachments for default of Jumma. Years of famine plunged them into debt. Prices fell steadily. The Grassias spent largely as usual on weddings and funerals. They had long been a privileged class, against whom creditors had no remedy. Of the kind of obligation incurred by signing bonds on stamped paper they had had no experience. A few sharp visitations of the Civil process intimidated them into needless pliability. When summoned to the courts they either ignored the summons to their own discomfiture, or compromised matters with their creditor at a monstrous sacrifice. Money-lenders collected and became the terror of the district. Bond was heaped upon bond until the original transactions were lost in a maze of chicanery. Then came the recklessness of men who knew nothing of their own affairs, except that they were inextricably involved.

The Revenue Survey system was now (A. D. 1850-60) opening in other districts a new vista of prosperity and well-being to the ryot. If the Talookdaree ryots could be found entitled to a like enfranchisement, all would be well. If the Grassia could be shown to be in some sense a middleman or farmer, a proprietory right

might be inferred to be latent in the ryot. There were middlemen Talookdars in the North-West, and why not in Guzerat? It was forgotten that the name of "Talookdar" was first applied in Guzerat by the British themselves. It was not thought worth while to enquire as to precedent, or to question the ryots themselves, who consistently declared themselves tenants-at-will. It was overlooked that no trace of a contract, or other formation of a farmer's tenure, could be discovered. But it could not be denied that the Grassias held under leases, and when these leases had been submitted to the Law Officers of Government their opinion seemed to settle the question.

These formidable leases had begun in a very simple form. Grassias had always been used to hand in annual agreements for their Jumma. In 1821, when Mr. Elphinstone introduced the system of settlements for seven or more years, agreements were prepared for seven or more years. But these agreements were convenient places for embodying stipulations with the Grassias, and the original simple form was gradually expanded into a formidable instrument, which a Grassia could not execute without signing away many of his rights.

In course of time one of these agreements with ten or twelve conditional clauses was submitted to the Remembrancer for Legal Affairs. He was not told that the Grassias had immemorial possession when the "lease" was tendered, nor that it was devised and agreed to by the tendering party only. He replied that "the legal rights of Talookdars are defined by their leases, the provisions of which are so stringent as to make the Talookdar little better than a tenant-at-will of Government." From this moment all the peculiar rights of the Talookdars were theoretically abolished, and so they continued as long as Government consented to benefit by their own tort.

* Legal Remembrancer to Government, No. 124 of 1855.

But in the quarters most practically concerned quite a different view was acted on. The creditors were now hastening to close upon the Grassias and have done with them. They called upon the civil courts to sell the Talookdars' landed property in

satisfaction of their decrees, and the courts held that it might be sold. The Collector, strange to say, made no opposition. Not only fields but whole villages were put up for auction, and knocked down for a trifle to the creditors or their agents. And yet when creditors applied* to the Collector's Registers for an extract of the revenue of a Talookdar's estate and his interest therein, the Mamlutdars were instructed to reply that the management merely was in the Talookdar's hands as long as it should be the pleasure of Government to continue it, but that Government were the absolute lords thereof.*

* Under Act VIII. of 1859—213.

Circular Order dated June 2, 1860.

A crisis of confusion was thus rapidly approaching. The decision of the executive was in conflict with the practice of the courts. Government had laid down rules on the "Middleman" theory, the enforcing of which might have caused a revolution. An occasion came for testing them, and they were superseded.* It was assumed that the ryots had proprietory rights, and the ryots denied it. If the Grassias should contest the question of ownership with Government in the civil courts and defeat them, the sales would be more numerous than ever, but this was most inexpedient, for the prices got were nominal, and an attempt by the purchaser

* At Bhownuggur.

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* The following are some of the sales of villages which were held by order of the courts shortly before the adoption of remedial measures :—

Village.	Date of Sale.	Price obtained.	Area in Acres.
		Rs.	
Unialee Katheenee ...	September 30, 1861.	2,000	2,547 14
Hurnia	November 1862 ...	5,200	2,087 22
Ookurdee ..... Oogrojpura ..... Manpura ..... Raneepura	October 1862	256	5,030 22
Sudatpura, ¾ths ..... Ughar, ¾ths..... Chunoteepura, ¾ths...	September 1862 ...	231	6,013 33
Nudisala, ½	September 1861 ...	2,005	662 39

to take possession would have resulted in a breach of the peace. The value of the estates, and the bearing of the Jumma on them, was quite uncertain. The amount of the encumbrances was equally uncertain, but known to be enormous. But on what were they secured? If the Talookdars had signed the leases presented to them, and thereby accepted the conditions, they were in fact lease-holders, and the hold of the creditors upon their landed estates was very nearly worthless.

It was suggested* that Regulation XXV. of 1827 would meet the emergency. But could it be applied to lease-holders? It was competent to Government no doubt by declaration to admit the proprietory right, but if this was followed by a general pressure of the creditors of many hundred estates how was provision to be made for the management of all these, in the words of the Law, "by the Officers of Government in the Revenue Department." If the Regulation were applied in a few cases, and the creditors combined in abstaining from stating their claims, there was no power to compel them to come forward, and the proceedings might be hopelessly protracted. Again, if the creditors had lent their money on the security of the profits of a lease, what was the value of their claims if the leasehold should be enlarged into full proprietorship? Was their security improved or abolished?

* By the Government of India.

An enactment was devised, therefore, in the Legislative Council of Bombay, which should begin by reciting the facts as to the leasehold, and, after providing for a settlement of present liabilities, should make a reinvestment of proprietary rights its final provision. It was so framed as to leave creditors no option in consenting to an immediate and definite settlement, but full powers were left to the Governor in Council to make the settlement as liberal as circumstances might allow. The method of making awards on the claims of creditors was fixed by Rules appended to the Act, which were so calculated as to award the whole claim wherever it was fair and reasonable, and to cut off the excess from such as were extortionate. If the circumstances of the Talookdar should not be such as to call for any abatement, or if the loan were secured on freehold,* and

* Wanta—See appended memorandum.

not on leasehold property, power was given to the Governor in Council to award all or any claim to be satisfied according to the terms of the deed or decree.

This Act was No. VI. of 1862 of the Bombay Legislature. It was put into force in the beginning of 1863, and applied in that year to 55 villages, principally of Dhundooka and Dholka, against which 1,069 claims were preferred to the aggregate amount of Rupees 12,76,559, and Rupees 7,00,411 awarded. In 1864 the Act was put into force in 116½ villages, against which 653 claims were preferred to the aggregate amount of Rupees 9,71,830, and Rupees 5,22,715 awarded. The debts of two considerable Talookdars, besides the above, have been settled by arbitration, the amount claimed being Rupees 2,60,130, and the award Rupees 1,69,656. The total of debt disposed of is therefore—

By Act VI.....	22,48,389
By Arbitration.....	2,60,130
	25,08,519

or over a quarter of a million sterling. There are now, probably, very few estates remaining to which the Act need be applied. It is not meant that none of the Talookdars of the remaining villages are in debt. But they are safe from persecution, and in a good position to compound with their creditors. They have had funds provided by the wonderful prices of produce in 1862 and 1863, and they are required to purge themselves from debt before Government emancipate them from the leasehold.

The method of recovering these awards was arranged with due regard to the self-respect of the Talookdars, and to economy and despatch. It was not feasible to manage some hundreds of square miles direct, and therefore the rental was estimated, and a fair sum fixed yearly for the Talookdar to pay, the management not being taken from him, except in case of misconduct. It was also suggested by the Government of India, in order to mitigate the stringency of the Act, that the awards should be paid at once by an advance from the Treasury where the estate was not too heavily encumbered. Advances were sanctioned up to the limit

of 4¼ lacs, and it was ruled (under Section VI.) that they should be chargeable, until recovered, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Up to the 1st June 1865, on which day the yearly accounts are made up, Rupees 3,03,157 had been paid off by advances, and Rupees 3,64,640 from collections, making a total of Rupees 6,67,797 paid off out of Rupees 11,23,126, the total award. Of the advances Rupees 30,574 had been recovered up to the same date.

It is a singular feature of this settlement that scarcely had the Act become law when the prices of produce, which had for some time been rising, sprang up at once to an abnormal height in consequence of the demand for cotton. The old price of a maund* of Kala (uncleaned cotton) was 1¼ Rupees, but in 1863 many of the Dhundooka Talookdars got Rupees 6. Food grains were sold in some places at Rupees 3 per maund. As the Jumma was not increased, and the Talookdar generally grows enough of food produce for his own supply, and spends little on other commodities, the rise in prices was very nearly all profit to him, and would have so continued for many years if the high rates had been maintained. But the brief gleam of incredible prosperity was very useful for the purposes of Act VI., as may be easily believed from the large amount of debt already paid off. Yet, from experience with Talookdars not brought under the Act until after the season of 1863, it is proved that this great resource would have been wasted and not applied to the liquidation of debt if it had not been directed aright by the controlling powers of the Act, to which the creditors ought to feel greatly obliged for compelling numbers of unwilling Talookdars to pay their debts without any cost for legal proceedings.

* 40 lbs.

Another happy effect was that Government were conscientiously enabled to augment the awards to an extent which could never have been expected, and which left most of the creditors nothing to desire. Of 1277 claims it was decided to pay off 392 in full, and of these 247 had been paid off before June 1865. And thus those provisions of the Act which had fallen under much

unfavorable criticism before it was enforced were rectified by the felicitous accident of after events, while the result, which was always admitted to be desirable, and even necessary, at any sacrifice, has been achieved without the sacrifice of any thing. The estates have been disencumbered, and the Talookdars are still in possession of them.

Before the Act was put into force the Government of Bombay remarked—"In whatever manner the settlement (of debt) is effected, the first and most important measure to be adopted will be to ascertain the capabilities of each estate; and as there are no correct accounts on the records of Government of the value of the estates, this information has yet to be acquired." The first step was "a survey of each property, and a classification of its productive powers in accordance with the principles of the survey." And next "the several estates having been surveyed and classified, the next measure will be to settle on equitable terms the amount to be paid by the Talookdars during the term of settlement as the Government Jumma. The settlement now to be made should not be made to depend on the amount of former payments, but on calculations based on the productive power of the estates, as ascertained by the survey classification and assessment." These instructions introduced quite a new principle into the assessment of the Jumma, and entailed an acquaintance with the internal ecohomy of Talookdars' villages which had never before been attempted.

To the Revenue Commissioner N. D. No. 4449 of 1862.

Indeed, a great part of these districts was virgin soil to a Revenue Survey. Even the Minister of Akber only surveyed Dholka, the nearest of the four to Ahmedabad. The "old survey" (1820—24) laid down the boundaries of the estates in Dholka and Verumgam. Those in Dhundooka and Gogo had never been visited by any survey, except some few which had fallen under attachment after the commencement of the new survey in the adjoining districts.

It will be remembered that Government did not formerly assert any right of entry on these estates for the purposes of survey

and assessment, and probably had no legal right to such entry in the face of a long prescription until the enactment of Rule 9 under Act VI. of 1862 and Clause 4 of Act I. of 1865. It is important to note this, because it marks the fact that the Jumma was not previously assessed upon the land, but upon the rental of the land.

The proprietor of this rental is the Talookdar, or family of Talookdars. Only those estates are now held by a single Talookdar, which form the domain of a Gadee, or Chieftainship. The Gadees in the four districts are so few that they may be emunerated in the margin. The other estates are the property of the younger sons and sons' sons (Bhayat) of the incumbents of these Gadees. A village given from a Gadee to a younger son reverts to the Gadee if the younger son dies childless. But if he has five sons the village is divided at his death into five parts, his eldest son having with the Jhalas a double share, and with the Waghelas and Choorasumas 1½ shares. The Kathees divide equally, and females also inherit. The Choowal Thakurras have kept the whole estate in common, the strongest holding shares in the produce, and the weaker being put off with small Jivaees, or subsistence lands, to the promotion of perpetual quarreling. But the sharers are so numerous, and their influence so divided and uncertain, that there is nowhere among them any thing that can be called a Gadee, except perhaps at Bhunkora.

Kôt.	Gamph.
Gangur.	Bhunkora.
Ootelia.	Mukhiow.
Koowar.	

The Bhayat grows so fast in these peaceful times that the reversionary right of the Gadee is merely nominal, and little thought of.

The Chief of Kutosuh in the Mhyee Kanta, and the Chiefs of Limree, Wudwan, Wankaneer, Wullah and Lathee, in Katheewar, have estates in the Talookdaree districts; so also had the Thakore of Bhownuggur until the recent transfer to Katheewar. The greater part of the estates of Bhownuggur and Limree are not their original property, but villages belonging to Choorasumas, Kathees, or their own Bhayat, made over to them for

Macaulay, chapter XIII.—MacCollum More after MacCollum More, had with unwearied, unscrupulous, and unrelenting ambition, annexed mountain after mountain, and island after island, to the original domains of his house.

protection or loans. In the former case (protection) the Durbars are probably safe under the statute of limitations, but where sixty years have not yet expired since a mortgage was made, or acknowledged in writing, the original owners may yet recover their villages. The Bhownuggur Durbar puts forward Section V. of Regulation V. of 1827, but that section (if still in force?) only protects lands acquired before the treaty of Bassein, and still held under a title conconferring a *bona fide* right to property, and not, therefore, lands held on mortgage. It seems clear that Act VI. may be applied to estates proved to be held on mortage made, or duly acknowledged, less than sixty years since, so as to restore them to the former proprietors after admitting any money claims proved against them. But clear proof of a mortgage is required to distinguish these from cessions for protection, and clear proof is seldom to be had. The Grassias hardly ever kept counterparts of Deeds, and the originals are with those most concerned to conceal them. The relief which it is possible to give to original holders (Mool Gametees) is, therefore, small. This would not much matter if they were safe in the enjoyment of the lands and fourth share, which they invariably reserved when mortgaging their villages. Unhappily, their position has invited aggression, and they have often been the victims of painful injustice, for which a remedy is to be had only in the civil courts, and for this they have not the means.

The community of a Talookdar's village consists of the Talookdar or Talookdars (commonly called the Durbar): his attendants, who are commonly Rajpoots of the Chowan, Rathor, Purmar, or other such clan; one or two shopkeepers, with whom the Talookdar has an account for petty supplies—perhaps a Gosaee or Charun; the Mookhee, whom the Talookdar nominates under approval; the Havildar, who helps the Mookhee, and looks after the crops in the grain-yard; the village Barber, Puggee, and others; and the cultivators, of whom a few are Koonbees, and the rest Kolees, Burwars, Aheers, and such like. There are no hereditary village officers, and the name even of Patel is unknown, except in Dholka. The Durbar is highly regarded even in its eccentricities and follies, and no one holds any station in the village but by its pleasure. The summary jurisdiction of the eighteenth century has not been entirely

forgotten. It is more than suspected that some of the Gadees have occasionally revived the feudal powers which the laws have superseded, and it seems a sound policy which has lately invested some of the best qualified Thakores with magisterial powers, and a personal interest in upholding the law.

The village site is, like the rest of the lands, the property of the Durbar, and the wooden frames of the buildings (which are probably cut on the village lands) are also the perquisite of the Durbar when the tenant leaves the village. There is often an exception to this rule in favor of Brahmins, &c. It savours of the time when all the houses were of mud, and the wood-work only valuable. Certain cesses of the nature of ground rents were abolished by Act XIX. of 1844, one of the most indiscriminating Laws ever passed. It would be very expedient to revive the ground-rents to form a fund for village municipal purposes.

All the village lands pay rent to the Talookdar, except such as he, or his ancestors, may have given away. Of the latter class some part has been given absolutely to Temples, Brahmins, or Charuns, and the rest is enjoyed by the village servants as their wages, and often pays a cess or quit-rent. Of the rent-paying (Durbaree) lands the Talookdars mostly keep a portion in their own hands, cultivating it by their house-servants (Ghurkhed). The rest they let out to their tenantry, whose tenure is not secured by leases, or written conditions, but presumably is from year to year. Tenants sometimes give a bonus to get the occupation of a field, but this is an irregular proceeding incidental to large estates, and the money, probably, goes into a Karbharee's pocket.

The rents are everywhere, except in a few rare instances, paid in kind. It is more accurate to say that the Grassia goes and divides out the produce according to the custom of the village (Dharo). But there are different methods of doing this. In wheat and other food grains the common way is to make an estimate of the standing crop by cutting and weighing a few rows at fixed intervals, and so getting an average (Dhal). In cotton the more favored plan is to bring the produce to the village grain-yard, and divide it there (Mankhul).

The small variations of the Dharo are countless, but a general idea may be given of it. First, the cultivator is allowed for seeds in wheat ½* a maund per beegha, and in gram ¼ of a maund. This taken, the cultivator gets next grain equal to the pay of the extra labourers engaged for the harvest at the current rate; and thirdly, a cess called Purtharo (about 5 per cent. of the produce) to cover the wear and tear of stock. The Durbar has a similar cess called Mapoo (from 2½ to 5 per cent. of the produce) for interest on its capital expenditure. Lastly, the village servants, temples, &c., have their small perquisites, which amount to about 5 per cent. of the produce. After these deductions, the produce is commonly divided to landlord and tenant in equal shares. In villages where the landlord takes less than half he generally makes up by a Plough Tax (Santhee Vero), varying from 10 to 20 Rupees per plough

* 1¼ maund per acre.

The tenant has the further advantage that if he raises garden produce, or even if he manures his field, the Talookdar allows for his extra outlay by taking one-fourth, or even one-eighth, of the produce, instead of half. He is also allowed the grass which grows on the side of his field, and in some villages grass from the Ber, gratis, and he has all the straw of his grain crop. If he takes up new ground he pays nothing or a quit-rent only for three years.

Of the expenses, therefore, the Talookdar alone sustains the Jumma (taxes), the Mookhee's pay (police), and all remuneration of village servants given in the shape of land. The tenant alone sustains nothing. Conjointly landlord and tenant defray from the returns (1) seed, (2) extra labor, (3) the part of the remuneration of the village servants paid in kind, (4) charities to temples, &c. The tenant finds his own implements and cattle, but the interest he gets on his capital (Purtharo) appears generally to be more than the Grassia takes on his (Mapoo). In case of such a crop as sugar-cane he gets an allowance for all the extra outlay, and a larger share of the produce.

The crops (except the common grains kept for food) are sold to travelling agents who visit the villages at the harvest season. The cost of removal falls on the buyer, but is duly considered in the price offered. The tenant is saved the trouble and anxiety of storing and selling more than his own share of the produce; he cannot be pressed for rent before the produce is realised, nor for a cash instalment before he has got his money from the buyer.

Such appear to be the principal advantages of the tenant under the Bhagbuttaee system. It is very far from illiberal, and the abuses which have made it unpopular are not its inseparable attendants. The Talookdar, however, and all private landlords, have the misfortune to compete with a landlord in the State, who is more liberal than they can afford to be with justice to themselves. The survey rental is not a full rent, as is well known; and yet the Talookdars have managed to retain their tenants in spite of the competition of the Khalsa villages. The tenants, no doubt, like a system under which they have no connection with Government Officers. They are not, however, in a position to accumulate capital, and a poor district has no artificial resources to meet the caprice of the seasons. Thus one or two bad years bring the tenantry very low, and the plea that they have to pay little when they get little, and that their rent adjusts itself to a bad season, is not conclusive that they would not prosper better if their rents were fixed (whether in money or kind) for terms of years. But the tenants are as slow to believe this as the landlords, and it is hard to expect either of them to be eager after improvements which are still coldly regarded by English agriculturists.

It would, indeed, be a far greater boon to both landlords and tenants to secure the expenditure of a considerable capital on permanent improvements in these districts. The Grassias might do it, but it is hopeless to try to open their eyes to the fact. The districts suffer from drought, and the water is scarce, (1) because little falls, and (2) because that little is not secured. A systematic planting of trees would go far to improve the rain-fall, and the construction of locks and bunds would give a uniform value to villages which may now absolutely produce anything between

2,000 and 20,000 Rupees in any given year, according to the quality of the rain-fall. Much may be done by a sound administration of Local Funds, but the spirit of combination and foresight which should inspire the proprietors to make these improvements their own is not yet in existence. They suffer for it in this way, that while their Jumma is naturally based on an average year's profits it is hardly credible without experience what unmeasured barrenness a bad season entails. In two out of the three last years the Dholka estates have hardly had any rice crop at all, and in one of these the wheat, and in another the Khureef, crops were scarcely worth gathering.

Revenue Despatch No. 1, January 7th, 1865.

The subject of introducing money rents has lately been discussed, and was thus finally disposed of by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India—"There seems to be no necessity for any authoritative interference between the Talookdars and their tenants, who, it is stated, do not even claim any rights of occupancy, and whose payments to their landlord are made by a division of the crop according to a Dharo, or custom, which is said to be well understood and strictly observed by both parties. I shall, however, be glad to learn that arrangements have been made for gradually substituting payments in money for those in kind, especially in the larger Talookas, which are too extensive for the personal management of the Talookdar, as such a change would greatly tend to secure the ryot against the powers which must in such cases be entrusted to subordinate agents, by whom they are not unlikely to be occasionally abused." In fact, where a village is held by several sharers who have not more than two or three hundred acres a piece, or even where one Talookdar has a whole village, the Bhagbuttaee has the good effect of finding the landlords something to do, and tightening the bonds between them and their tenants. But the Talookdar of twenty villages is sure to have more evil influences about him than the Talookdar of one, and comes with feebler powers to heavier duties. It is not said in the Despatch how far Government are to interfere in introducing cash rentals, but Act I. of 1865 makes it legal to let the lands of attached estates on rentals

based on the survey assessment. There is little doubt that rents at an advance of 50 per cent. on the survey rates, inexpensively collected and honestly accounted for, would equal or exceed any income got under Bhagbuttaee, and greatly improve the condition of the tenantry.

If the Bhagbuttaee is not perfect, it has, however, the advantage of keeping the rents to a fixed standard. The tenant has not to fear the competition of the cottier system, and he knows that his landlord will not be helped by the Revenue Officers, nor by the Civil Court, in exacting more than the Dharo* allows. For his greater security the Dharo of every village, confirmed in the presence, and attested by the signatures, of both landlords and tenants, forms part of the record of the present settlement. As a matter of fact, exactions are rarely attempted; and as long as a tenant conforms to the Dharo he is practically as safe as a cultivator in a Khalsa village.

* Custom of the village.—See Act I. of 1865, Section 44.

He is, however, universally admitted to be a tenant from year to year. The tenants have never set up a claim to any better right, and it is very justly decided that there is "no necessity for any authoritative interference" on behalf of a class who are not suffering under any peculiar hardship, nor sensible of any ground of complaint. Besides the protection of their system, they are protected by the interest of their landlord, and against harsh and summary ejection they are protected also by the Law (Act I. of 1865, Section XLIII., chapters 1 and 2), which by requiring six months' notice of the termination of tenancy on either side gives time for sudden spite or enmity to subside, casual disputes to be arranged, and the mutual interest of the parties to be duly considered. In fact, the ejection of tenants is at present so very rare as to be quite unimportant.

Such are the acknowledged rights of the inhabitants of Talookdaree estates. The object of the survey of them commenced in 1863 was (1) the valuation of them for the purposes of Act VI., and (2) the better settlement of the Jumma, or land revenue. It was necessary to make not a field survey, but a

distinct survey of each estate, that is, of as much land as is separately and indivisibly responsible for the debts of one person, or of two or more persons holding their land in common. Within this the largest block of uniform soil which could be conveniently measured and classed was taken as the unit of the survey. Roads and rivers were taken as boundaries of numbers, and the average size turned out to be about 40 acres in unenclosed country. Lands held by the Talookdar's servants or village functionaries were not separately measured, for these lands are his resumable property assigned for the wages of these people, instead of payments in money. They and the Durbaree lands are measured together as those on which the Talookdar's Jumma is assessed. On the lands given by him to Brahmins and others Jumma is not assessed, and for a further purpose these latter have been separately measured and classed.

The State has, of course, never had an opportunity of granting lands in Talookdaree villages. All such grants have been made by the Talookdars, and fall under Section 3 of Act VII. of 1863. They may be defined technically as all grants which the Talookdar, whether from the nature of the gift or lapse of time, cannot legally resume. In virtue of that section Government is not bound to respect these alienations by Talookdars if at any time compelled to assume the management of an estate. That is to say, on such an occasion the value of these lands would be liable to be taxed at the same rate as that of the Talookdar's own lands.

But as it did not appear that such alienations had hitherto been charged to the Jumma when estates were attached, nor included in the estimates of produce when the Jumma was fixed upon estimates, Government were pleased not to include these lands in those on whose value the Jumma is fixed in the present settlement. In order to limit this indulgence, however, to *bonâ fide* rent free holdings it was necessary to record them, which had not up to this time been done; and in consideration of the recogni-

tion and registration thus extended a charge of one-eighth of the assessment fixed on each such holding by the survey is imposed on the occupant, and collected and paid in by the Talookdar, who is patron or grantor of the holding. Government consent to accept this lighter tax only on the alienations recorded at this settlement, and not on future ones, and the register of those found existing forms the register of recognized alienations by Talookdars at the settlement of 1863—6.

Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1604, April 26th, 1864.

The alienations were thus disposed of, and it remained to shape a plan for assessing the Talookdar's own property. The object was to get rid of the inequality natural to settlements made on imperfect data, and to establish some kind of ratio of assessment to value for general adoption. The value of the estate has always been an important element in calculating a Talookdar's Jumma, and it appeared that some point in the scale of the usual Khalsa survey assessment below the full rate might be found to form a fair standard. This point might be determined by finding what amount of the survey assessment was equal to a Jumma fixed at a fair increase on the previous Jumma of the greatest number of estates, and it seemed that if the Jumma was fixed between 50 and 70 per cent. of the survey rates (as the assessed estate is more or less prosperous) it would give scope for a fair increase on the old Jumma, such as the improved prospects of agriculture warranted. It was settled, therefore, that the Jumma of Talookdars is to be not more than 70, nor less than 50, per cent. of the survey rates. Some estates already assessed above the maximum were reduced to it, and others were so far below it that they cannot judiciously be raised at once to the minimum, but the bulk of the villages have for the first time the advantage of a land tax fixed on a clear and equable principle. It should, of course, be here kept carefully in mind that neither 70 per cent, nor any other proportion of the survey rates, has any intrinsic propriety, but that the survey assessment has merely been called in to gauge the value of the estates, so as to bring the Jumma of each to one and the same proportion of the value.

The field work of the survey of the whole four districts was carried out by one Measuring and half a Classing Establishment* between January 1863 and March 1866. The cost was under one anna per acre. The new settlements were partly introduced in 1864-5 and completed in 1865-6.

* Under Mr. N. B. Beyts, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey.

The new Jumma Kurar, or agreement, (looking to past experience the term "lease" should be carefully avoided) contains nothing injurious to the rights of the Talookdars. It is rather explanatory than anything else, more particularly in regard to the alienations, the service assignments, and the Talookdar's duties connected with his village police. All foreign matter not relating to his landed property and the lawful charges on it has been removed.

The object of all the proceedings which have been here described was the restoration of an ancient class of landed proprietors. In order to give the fullest authority to the re-establishment of their proprietory rights, Government were pleased to provide in Section XX. of the Talookdaree Act that the Talookdar, when once more free from embarrassments, should "be the absolute proprietor of his landed estates." As the work proceeded it was noted that there were some estates, a not unimportant minority, which, from better management or better luck, were not in want of the relief which the Act supplied. That the favour which had been extended to the embarrassed should not by an accident be refused to the more provident, it was resolved by Government* that the introduction of the new Jumma settlement should be the occasion chosen for declaring that the lease-hold of the latter is ended, and the ancient rights of the Grassias established once more. "His Excellency in Council desires the delivery of agreements to be of itself sufficient proof of the recognition of proprietorship," and no restriction has been attached to this recognition, except in cases where there is reason to suppose that unliquidated debt exists. In these the agreement will be simply withheld until the Talookdar shall have emancipated himself.

* Revenue Department, No. 3975, September 21st, 1865.

And for the future protection of the new proprietory body, it is further provided that "a Talooka, or portion of a Talooka, is not to be sold for arrears of Jumma, except as a last resource to collect the Government dues, and that when the present work of the Settlement Officer under Act VI. has been completed, no such sales shall be finally carried out, except with the previous sanction of the Revenue Commissioner."

As a yet further protection, it was also ordered "that all sales of Talookdaree estates, or portions thereof, in the Ahmedabad district shall be conducted by the Collector, on the requisition of the Court, under Section 248 of the Civil Procedure Code, and the Collector will then consider whether the provisions of section 244 of the same Code may not be applied to stay the sale and satisfy the decrees by other means."

With the long decline of agricultural prosperity arrested and reversed, with the old incubus of debt removed, with all their ancestral rights acknowledged and confirmed, with all reasonable protection to their property, with improved domestic habits, under an intelligible revenue settlement and thoughtful and sympathetic superintendence, with a vast expansion of the opportunities of education and of the means of transit, the restoration of the Talookdars is no longer a hopeless task. It may, perhaps, be conceded that the past three years have not been without substantial results, nor without promise for the future in the readiness shown by the Talookdars to admit the possibility of better things. If progress seems slow, it may yet be remembered that the fruits of these operations will appear chiefly in the next generation, and the work of the present day is patiently to keep alive and extend the little growth of hope which has succeeded to so many years of barrenness.

6th June 1866.

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APPENDIX

FORM OF JUMMA AGREEMENT USED IN THE TALOOK DAREE SETTLEMENT OF 1863—6.

To the Manager (Wywutdar) and all the Sharers of the village of ————.

The Sircar is pleased to agree with you for the Jumma of your village of ———— for 23 years, from Sumvut 1921 to Sumvut 1944. The terms of this agreement are as follows :—

1. You shall pay to the Sircar the full sum (કુલ આંકડો) due, Rupees ————, yearly in the following instalments :

———— ———— ————

2. In this sum (આંકડો) there are three items (રકમો). The detail of these (તેઓની તપશીલ)—

I—The Jumma of your Durbaree lands to be paid by you is Rupees ————.

II—The Sunudee Salamee on your alienated lands, as per Yadee appended, is Rupees ————. This you will collect from the alienated land-holders.

III—An Improvement Fund (સુધારાનો ફર) at the rate of one Anna for every Rupee of your Jumma. Of this you are to pay Rupees ————, and the alienated land-holders Rupees ————, as shown (આશામીવાર) in the appended Yadee.

3. If any Sharer shall fail to pay his Jumma Government will give over the management of such share to the other Sharers until satisfaction shall be given to the Sircar that good management will be observed in future. The Sharers will manage such share and satisfy the Government demand thereon, and pay the owner the balance, if any, after deducting expenses (પાકી રેહેતે ખરચ જતાં) and 10 per cent. for the management.

4. The Jumma of each Sharer is fixed according to the land in his possession. He who holds the land will be required in every case to pay the Jumma of it.

5. Whoever shall be appointed Manager (Wywutdar) by Government shall collect the Jumma from all the Sharers. Those Sharers whose names are entered in the Sircar's books shall be answerable to the Manager (Wywutdar) for the Jumma of their sub-sharers (Peta Bhagdars), and the Manager (Wywutdar) shall be answerable to the Sircar.

6. Every Sharer shall be responsible for the repair and good orders of the survey boundary marks on his own land.

7. The Sircar has not fixed, during the currency of this lease, any higher Jumma on account of Bagayet cultivation. You should, therefore, increase such cultivation by every means in your power.

8. The Sircar does not interfere in the management of your villages, but you must agree to conform to the following clauses:—

I—You are answerable for the prevention of theft and disorder in your village. You are required to give attention to this duty yourselves, and you are also required to pay such Police Establishment as the Sircar thinks proper for this service. If you do not, the Sircar will add the money to the Jumma and pay them direct.

II—You are responsible for the village expenses, and you bear them, according to custom, by giving land or money. You should arrange these expenses according to the size of your village, and if you find more land to be alienated for service than what is required you should take rent from the surplus that you may not suffer loss.

III—The Sircar has made a separate settlement of the alienations you have made up to this day. In future if you alienate land the Sircar will still continue to take such land into account in fixing your Jumma, so that if you give away land the Sircar's Jumma for such lands will still be levied from you.

9. The Improvement Fund will be expended on works and schools, which will profit your estate, and be of use to the people thereof. You are, therefore, not to consider that it is an enhancement of your Jumma.

10. This agreement is made certain for twenty-three years, in order that you may exert yourselves with confidence in the improve-

ment of your estate. At the end of that period according to the good condition of your cultivators will be the favour of Government towards you.

Signed, in token of agreement,

Wywutdar.

Settlement Officer.

Chief Sharers.

DHARO, OR SYSTEM OF CROP PARTITION BETWEEN LANDLORD AND TENANT IN A DHUNDOOKA VILLAGE.

1. In KHUREEF CROPS—Jar, Bajree, Buntee, Mug, Mut, and other common food grains.

Rule for Mankhul, i. e. where the produce is brought and divided in the grain-yard—

I—*Tenant's perquisites*—

(*a*) Pay in kind of the labourers employed for reaping (less one labourer) at the rate of wages at the time.

(*b*) Purtharo (interest on tenant's capital invested in stock) two seers in every maund (5 per cent. of the whole produce).

II—*Durbar's perquisites.*—Mapoo (interest on the Grassia's capital expenditure), one seer in every maund (2½ per cent. of the whole produce).

III—*Village perquisites.*—For every 10 maunds—

6 Seers for Potter..... 6 Seers Thakore Mundeer.
6 Seers for Puggee ..... 6 Seers Waneo.
6 Seers for Bungio ..... (about 5 per cent.)

After these deductions the grain is thus divided—

If the tenants are the Grassia's relatives, Rajpoots or Charuns, the Durbar has one-third and the tenant two-thirds.

If the tenants are Kolees, Bhurwars, &c., the Durbar has half, and the tenant half.

If a tenant manures his field, only a third is taken from him for three years, and after that according to the usual Dharo.

Rule for Dhal, when an estimate is made of the standing crop. —No perquisites are taken, and the grain is divided in the proportions shown above.

2. In Rubbee Crops—cotton, wheat, gram.

I—*Gram.*—In case of Mankhul, perquisites as above in Khureef, and besides, seed is allowed to the tenant thus. He is allowed the equivalent in grain at the time of reaping of the price of five Bengal seers per beegha at the time of sowing (that being the amount he is presumed to sow). If there is not enough produce to repay the seed one year, it is given in the next. The grain is then divided as in Khureef.

In case of Dhal the seed only is deducted (no perquisites), and the grain is divided as above.

II—*Dry Crop Wheat.*—In case of Mankhul perquisites, as in Khureef seed, at 10 seers (Bengalee) per beegha estimated as above. Division of grain as above.

In case of Dhal no perquisites, but seed. Division as above.

III—*Cotton.*—In case of Mankhul, tenant's and Durbar's perquisites as in Khureef. Village perquisites three seers, instead of six. Partition of produce in the same shares as Khureef.

In case of Dhal no perquisites are taken.

IV—*Irrigated Wheat.*—Seed is allowed at two maunds for every beegha, and the Durbar's share is one-fourth and the tenant's three-fourths.

V—*Sugar-cane.*—The following perquisites are deducted :—

1—*Tenant's perquisites*—

Equivalent in sugar of cost of seed.
Ditto water-bag.
Ditto hire of pan.
Ditto feed of bullocks.
Ditto supply of water.
Ditto cost of mill.
Ditto pay of boiling-man.

and as much sugar as they can make in three days and nights.

2—*Durbar's perquisites*—
Mapoo, at one seer per maund (2½ per cent)
Koowur, half a maund for each water-bag.
Royalty of well one maund ditto.

3—*Village perquisites*—Five seers each to Village Potter, Barber, Puggee, &c. &c.

After these deductions the produce is divided one-eighth to the Durbar, and seven-eighths to the tenant.

Lands waste over ten years are allowed for three years rent free to any one who takes them up.

Waste lands producing grass are rented out.

Burwars who keep cattle and do not cultivate are charged 15 annas per person as grazing fee.

If any other than the owner cultivate alienated lands they are charged 15 annas per field.

MEMORANDUM ON KUSBATEES.

1. The Kusbatees of the Ahmedabad Collectorate are of two races, viz. pure Mussulmans and Rajpoot Purmars, who became renegades. The Mussulmans are simply part of the influx of the conquerors from Delhi; the Purmars were one of the wandering Rajpoot tribes in very early times. They travelled from Aboo to Moolee in Kattywar, and while at that place one of their Chiefs was converted to Islam, and received from the Gujarati Emperor, Mahmud Begura (A. D. 1480), the gift of Ranpoor in Dhundooka. His younger brother followed his example, and received Botad in Dhundooka, which his family ultimately lost, and removed to Dholka, when they took service under the Mussulman Viceroys, and were ancestors of Bapoo and Mulick Meia, whose names are well known.

2. The Kusbatees now at Ranpoor thus received their lands as the gift of the Mussulman unquestionably, but it was a very recent conquest, and had just been taken from the maternal uncle (Ranjee Gohil) of the Purmar Chief, who was doubtless installed as a tributary Chief, with the same rights as all others who have since become "Talookdars."

3. The Purmars of Dholka, on the other hand, took military service with the Mogul, and were on the same footing as the Delhi Kusbatees. Out of the six Kusbatee estates which the English Government found in Dholka three were held by Purmars (all of one family), and three by Delhi Mussulmans. In Veerumgam there were seventeen villages held by Delhi Mussulmans. These are the Kusbatees proper.

4. Their holdings are broadly distinguished from those of the Grassias and Mehwassees, inasmuch as they neither held in defiance of the Government, nor by deed of gift from it. In fact, their connection with the supreme power, in so far as it was authorised at all, was a contract. The Kusbatees were not connected with the villages before the contract, and they obtained nothing of the nature of a Sunnud to make the contract perpetual. On the contrary, Colonel Walker states that it was in the form of a lease, terminable at the end of a fixed number of years.

5. Thus the presence of Kusbatees always argues the previous presence of the supreme power, and this is fully supported by the history of the Gujarat Sultans. The regular paths of their arms are two. The first from Delhi down to the seat of Government at Ahmedabad, on which they came into collision with the Edur Chief; and the other from Ahmedabad towards Khandeish, passing through the Kaira Collectorate, and coming into collision with the Champaneer and Rajpeepla Chieftainships. Veerumgam and Dholka lay within the sweep of these marches; but Dhundooka and Gogo did not. The map of Kattywar in Revenue Selection No. XXXVII. will explain this at one glance.

6. The extent to which the Dholka Rajpoots were dispossessed by the Moguls belongs to the subject of Wanta. In the earliest Dehjarra of which I am aware the whole prosperous villages are divided into three classes, viz. those still held by Rajpoot Grassias, those held by a variety of Officers in Manotee, and those held by the Government direct. The holders of the middle class are various. An Ameen and a Mujmoodar, one or two Delhi Mussulmans, and principally the Purmar Kusbatees, Futteh Mahomed and Ucha, representing the two branches of that family, which reunited in Bawa Meia. The villages so held by Bawa Meia at the beginning of British rule formed his Talookdaree estate, but there are numerous other villages then (and consequently since) Khalsa, which his family had once held on precisely the same terms.

A. D. 1748.

7. Colonel Walker appears to have been perfectly well aware that there was no analogy between the holdings of the Grassias and those of the Kusbatees. He divides the latter into two kinds—1st, a leasehold from the Mahratta Government, and 2nd, a holding by private contract, of which the Government took no official cognizance. The first was of villages which had become waste, and the latter generally of Government villages unable to pay the demands of the farmer of the Purgunna. There should have been added, I think, some few villages mortgaged by their Grassia proprietors.

8. It should not be forgotten that in A. D. 1818 the principal Kusbatee of Dholka actually wished to resign the management of his estate on receipt of a pension, and would have done so but for the interested dissuasion of his agents. He was quite aware that his people neither ever were nor were fitted to be landed Chiefs. In that capacity they were victims of their Karbharees, who soon brought them to ruin.

9. I cannot refrain here from noticing again the ultimate opinion expressed by Government as to the holding of the principal Kusbatee of Dholka. It is almost in the words of the late definitions of the Talookdaree tenure in general, and yet it is so at variance with the recorded opinions of the Officer whose signature is appended to it as to the rights of the Rajpoot Grassias, and so just a description of a very different class of rights, that I cannot conceive how the two became confused. The pith of the whole distinction is that the Grassia had maintained his rights hereditarily; the Kusbatee had taken his by contract recently. Government, therefore, say of the Kusbatee—"his family have held not as proprietors, but by sufferance of Government, lands, the whole history (and it does not commence at a very remote period) of which shows they are resumable at the will of the sovereign." If this were said of the Gametees of Dhundooka and Gogo, it would not be true. But they write with perfect truth of the Kusbatee—"Like the renter of a farm, the Talookdar (in this special case) has no right to continued possession. His right ceases when the period of settlement expires; or, in other words, he has no title to the produce till the settlement is renewed, and that may be so or not at the option of Government." Five years before the writer of this was describing the Gametees as "owners" and "small proprietors." It is impossible to believe that he had not these same holders in view when he said that the Dholka Manotedars had held "*not* as proprietors."

Government to Collector, September 30th, 1829.

10. Less is known about the Veerumgam Kusbatees, but it is not less certain that the English Government found them holding "*not* as proprietors." They assert themselves that they came from Khorassan, and received their villages from the Waghela Kings of Puttun. In favour of this story there is to be said that one of these kings is recorded as having Mahomedan retainers. It is said that under the Mogul Government they paid a Jumma calculated on the produce, which shows that they were, at any rate, not in the first rank of independents. This continued under the Peshwa until A. D. 1804, when Babajee Apajee, the Gaekwar's officer, demanded of the Kusbatees a greater Jumma than they would consent to pay, and they were dispossessed during the whole of the second farm of Ahmedabad until A. D. 1814, when they were reinstated by the Peshwa's authorities. After this the management appears to have been sometimes with them and sometimes with the villagers, although mostly, under British rule, with the Kusbatees, until 1823, when the Collector was induced by their obvious incompetence to propose to Government a scheme by which they should retain nine villages and give up the rest. The proposal was that they should be allowed such liberal terms as to make their profit on the remaining nine nearly as much as it had been on the whole seventeen. They had had twenty per cent. on the seventeen villages, and they were allowed not quite forty per cent. on the nine.

A. D. 1824.

The rental paid for the nine villages, in the first year of the new arrangement, was Rupees 1,925, and that paid in 1860 was Rupees 2,837. These liberal terms, however, and possession under any terms, were expressly stated to be continuable only "during the pleasure of Government. The consolidated privilege on the nine villages is no better in kind than the extended privilege over the seventeen."

11. There are four villages in the Matur Talooka of the Kaira Collectorate, which should be added to those under Ahmedabad, as being "Talookdaree" in the same sense as other Kusbatee villages; their names are Ruroo, Poonaj, Chandna and Koonjra, and I believe the merits of the claims of the Kusbatees on them is still the subject of discussion.

12. They are, however, simply part of the Dholka Kusbatees' estates, having all been at first in the Dholka Purgunnah. They shared the general fate of all Talookdaree estates as long as they were under Dholka, having their rentals fixed yearly very much at hazard, and in 1817-18 they were separated from the estates they belonged to and put under Kaira, just before the Collector first tried a rack-rent

of the Dholka Talookdaree estates, and then fixed the Talookdars' share at 20 at per cent. of the Rajbhag, and subsequently Government increased that proportion to 30 per cent. The above four villages went on under the old system until it occurred to Bapoo Meea, in A. D. 1834, to apply for the same terms in his one Kaira village as he enjoyed in his twenty-seven Ahmedabad ones. He never got the benefit of the change, as his whole estate was meantime made Khalsa, with a pension to him; but as the current leases of the other three villages fell in, 30 per cent. was reserved, and has been paid up to 1850 to the Kusbatees, although the management has been under Tulatees, as in Government villages.

13. The case of these villages, then, under British rule, is (except by caprice or accident) neither better nor worse than that of other Kusbatee villages. But I think that, if the Officers concerned had come to a fair understanding, the allowance of 30 per cent. granted after Bapoo Meea's petition would have been withheld.

14. In the correspondence which took place the Collector did not clearly explain how [illegible] villages came into the Kusbatee's hands; but the Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Williamson, in handing it up, and recommending that the Ahmedabad settlement be extended to the Kaira villages, makes an exception if the villages prove to be held on nothing but leasehold. He says—"The Collector should take care, however, that villages which the Kusbatees hold as simple tenures* (with rights analogous to those of *common Mutadars*) should not be confounded with those to which the remarks in the preceding paragraphs apply;" that is, those to which the indulgence is to be extended. Now, it was Mr. Williamson also who, five years earlier, wrote the passage I have quoted in paragraph 9, and which begins—"*Like the Mutadar of a village, or the renter of a farm,*" the Talookdar (Bapoo Meea) has "no right to continued possession." Surely, no more proof need be cited that he was debarring this spurious Talookdar from the privileges of hereditary Talookdars.

15. *All* these four villages were held with rights analogous to those of common Mutadars, as were also a large porportion of those in Dholka. It is easy to read the history of each by the tenures between which it is still divided, *e. g.*

1. RUROO.—There is a *Wanta* Ruroo paying an Oodhur or fixed Jumma, and a *Tulpud* Ruroo which Bapoo Meea held.

* Query: Farmers or Tenants.

The Wanta is held by a Rawul Rajpoot, evidently of the family which anciently possessed the sixty-six villages of Matur (Chasetea), where members of it are still found. It is plain that the Rajpoot was dispossessed and assigned a *Wanta* by the Mogul Government; then in the confusion before the Mahratta rule began the Thakoor of Sanund got possession of Ruroo Tulpud, and from him it passed in some way unknown to the Kusbatees. The Muttadars of the village declare that it is properly Khalsa, and that the Kusbatee has no rights in it. The district records say that the village was held on farm by the Sanund Thakoor, and mortgaged by him to the Kusbatee.

2. CHANDNA.—A Rawul or Gohil Rajpoot has Wanta in this village also, the history of which must resemble that of Ruroo. The village was restored when waste, and apparently mortgaged to an ancestor of the present Kusbatee, who, however, was simply a farmer on lease. The village appears as 'Khalsa' in Dehjarras written during their holding.

3. KOONJRA.—Some Waghela Raj[illegible]f Rasum, in Dholka, have Wanta in it; therefore the village must have been 'Khalsa' under the Mogul. The Kusbatees protected the Tulpud part of it, and actually acted as Patels for some time.

4. POONAJ.—No doubt, as stated, originally formed a part of the estate of the Thakore of Sanund. But there is a Charun or Rajpoot bard holding Wanta in it, so that the Mogul Government must have had the Tulpud part and the Sanund Thakoor the Wanta, which he gave to the Charun. It passed to ancestors of the present holder simply as Munotedars, being entered as a Government village under their management as early as A. D. 1748. The actual holders, however, derived it by purchase from a relative as late as A. D. 1824-25.

16. All four villages, therefore, were once the property of Rajpoot Chieftains, who were expelled by the Moguls, and afterwards reinstated in a quarter of their villages (Wanta), either rent-free, or under Sulamee. The other parts of the villages since held by the Kusbatees were absolute crown-lands, and their rights are clearly of that unrecognised kind which Mr. Williamson considered as not vested in the land, but the management, like that of a village Officer.

17. Now, examining into the history of the Dholka Kusbatee villages on the same principles, I find that out of forty-three villages held by them at the beginning of British rule thirty-one appear to

have been obtained in this same unrecognised manner. Of the other twelve (belonging to Bawa Mea), some are held on rather better title, having apparently been mortgaged by the Grassias to the Kusbatees many years before British rule, and others probably were taken up when waste and restored. The evidence on this subject is not very complete. There appears to be this difference, however, that in these twelve the Kusbatees formally undertook the part of quasi-proprietor or founder, instead of assuming that of Village Officer.

18. The principle of pensioning an incompetent Kusbatee, and resuming the estate of one who dies heirless, as pursued in Dholka, appears a perfectly fair and just one. That of allowing the full benefits of Talookdaree management (30 per cent.) to Kusbatees, who have been discontinued in the management for good reasons, as pursued in the three Kaira villages, is unnecessarily liberal. It is also erroneous in principle; for being a reserved percentage of the produce it gives colour to the notion that the Kusbatees retain some right in the land, whereas their right is only to such consideration for long services as Government ma[redacted]e. A moderate fixed pension would meet the requirements o[redacted]se.

19. The estates continued in Kusbatee management are not very numerous. The following table (for Ahmedabad and Kaira) shows how they have been decreased :—

	1	2	3		4	
			Managed by Government.		Managed by Kusbatees.	
	At the beginning of British Rule.	Resumed by Government.	Managed by Government during disputed succession.	Ditto permanently allowing 30 per cent. to Talookdar.	As superior holders under the Survey rates.	In hands of Kusbatees on fixed settlements or leases.
ESTATES	14 (Including Chandna, in Kaira).	2 and part of another.	1	1 (also 2 villages belonging to Dholka Talookdars).	2	8
VILLAGES.....	56	22	2	3	12	17

Nine of these villages are held by the Verungam Kusbatees under a kind of contract, the terms of which allow them 20 per cent of their receipts from the cultivator. 11 villages of Bapoo Meia's estate have

been given to his son, Sher Meia, as a superior holder, under the Survey rates; Luteef Khan, son of Muhmud Khan, has been allowed to succeed to his father's Talooka (8 villages), with the right of levying double the Survey rates; Jehangeer Meia holds his single village on the same terms as Shere Meia; the successor to the estate of* Shere Khan (2 villages) has not yet been admitted to possession.

MEMORANDUM ON WANTA LANDS.

I have described the Kusbatees and Wanta land-holders as belonging "rather to the privileged class who existed by the countenance" of the former Governments than to that which, like the Talookdars, successfully maintained their position against them. I have also shown how the Kusbatees may be described as quasi-Talookdars. From the same point of view the Wanta-holders proper may be called ex[redacted]dars.

General Report No. 62, paragraph 11.

Memorandum No. 65, of July 28th.

2. In the present day the term "Wanta" is used in Kattywar to denote the land which a proprietor reserves for his own subsistence when he sells his estate. It is understood to be free of all taxes. The important thing to observe is that it is essentially what *remains* to the owner of the soil, and not *what he sells* or *assigns*.

3. The well-known account of the origin of Wanta in Guzerat corresponds to this definition. The first Mahomedan invaders found the country partitioned out into estates of large or small Chiefs, whom they forcibly deprived of all but a fourth part, which took the name of "Wanta." The Wanta also was generally limited by a rent-charge, but not always on the same principle. From the Dustoor-ul-Umil of Todur Mull, the usage appears to have varied from the Baroda Sirkar,—where Wanta was rent-free "according to ancient rule,"—to the Ahmedabad Havelee, where it paid half as much as crown lands. In Thasra it paid a fixed tax; in Muhooda and Mehmudabad a fourth of the produce.

4. Of course, the Wanta of the present day is very different from that fixed by the Mogul. The Wanta-holders have none of them documentary titles, as far as experience has gone; and the limits of

* The estates of Jehangeer Meia and Shere Khan have recently been resumed, pensions being allowed to the families of the Kusbatees.

their holdings and payments must be accepted according to the first trustworthy record prepared under British rule. The present extent of this important alienation in the Khalsa villages of Ahmedabad and Kaira, as recorded in the Alienation Lists, will be perceptible from the following Table :—

1	2	3	4	5
Collectorate.	Wanta.	Full ordinary rental value.	Other alienations.	Full ordinary rental value.
	Beegas.	Rs. a. p.	Beegas.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad	1,81,402 9 2	1,88,164 5 0	3,82,516 10 7	4,26,677 3 8
Kaira	83,350 4 15	1,85,178 0 6	4,11,242 1 0½	9,62,203 5 7

Every kind of alienated land, including service lands, is shown in column 4.

5. The following more detailed Tables, showing (1) the number of Khalsa villages in which Wanta is found, and (2) the amount of Wanta in the Khalsa villages of each Purgunna separately, afford matter for interesting observation :—

TABLE I.

Ahmedabad.

Villages containing	Veerumgam.	Dholka.	Dusk roee.	Jetulpoor.	Purantej.	Dhundooka.	Gogo.	TOTAL.
Wanta	34	83	28	37	11	4	0	197
No Wanta	43	19	92	20	116	19	4	313

Kaira.

Villages containing	Matur.	Thasra.	Mahoonda.	Kuppurwanj.	Napar.	Borsad.	Nerlad.	TOTAL.
Wanta	61	14	9	7	19	14	20	144
No Wanta	32	65	87	61	24	33	52	354

TABLE II.

Ahmedabad.

Alienated lands as shown on the Lists of the Alienation Department.	DHOLKA.		DUSKROEE.		JETULPOOR.		VEERUMGAM.	
	Beegas.	Value of a full rental.	Beegas.	Value of a full rental.	Beegas.	Value of a full rental.	Beegas.	Value of a full rental.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Wanta.....	1,02,264 7 13	77,258 15 0	9,137 4 18	14,931 9 9	18,124 5 1	52,766 1 7	46,768 10 17	36,008 10 9
Other lands, including service.	1,53,012 18 14	50,346 6 0	67,565 18 2	1,19,374 2 3	40,602 17 15	1,23,620 14 2	29,603 18 9	31,781 11 3

Alienated lands as shown on the Lists of the Alienation Department.	PURANTEJ.		DHUNDOOKA.		GOGO.		TOTAL.		STATE DUES.	
	Beegas.	Value of a full rental.	Beegas.	Value of a full rental.	Beegas.	[redacted]	Beegas.	Value of a full rental.	Rent-charge payable out of value, &c., to the State as Salamee.	Proportion of rent-charge to full rental.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Wanta.....	3,376 10 13	4,294 2 11	1,731 10 0	2,904 13 0	.....	.....	1,81,402 9 2	1,88,164 5 0	25,084 11 1	13 per cent.
Other lands including service...	40,897 0 12	56,191 11 10	45,256 10 0	52,668 6 0	5,577 6 15	3,187 11 2	3,82,516 10 7	4,26,029 2 1	88,018 6 6	21 per cent.

TABLE II.—*(Continued).*

Kaira.

Alienated lands as shown on the Lists of the Alienation Department.	MATUR.		NERIAD.		MAHOONDA.		BORSUD.		NAPAR.	
	Beegas.	Value of a full rental.	Beegas.	Value of a full rental.	Beegas.	Value of a full rental.	Beegas.	Value of a full rental.	Beegas.	Value of a full rental.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Wanta.....	28,755 18 2	62,123 11 2	21,530 8 10	55,798 2 6	3,581 17 15	8,643 1 3	2,684 4 0	8,115 11 5	10,455 16 18	31,372 9 2
Other lands including service...	87,083 2 1	1,89,305 5 5	80,633 10 7½	2,01,903 0 5	82,578 1 5	2,00,679 12 7	36,320 5 7	1,03,086 0 8	39,218 13 9¾	1,04,698 11 10

Alienated lands as shown on the Lists of the Alienation Department.	THASRA.		KUPURWUNJ.		TOTAL.		STATE DUES.	Proportion of rent-charged to full rental.
	Beegas.	Value of a full rental.	Beegas.	Value of a full rental.	Beegas.	Value of a full rental.	Rent-charge payable out of the value, &c., to the State as Salamee.	
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Wanta.....	10,596 14 0	15,839 7 8	5,745 5 10	3,285 5 4	83,350 4 15	1,85,178 0 6	46,676 2 7	25 per cent.
Other lands, including service.	41,224 9 15	1,00,466 12 3	44,183 18 15	62,063 10 5	4,11,242 1 0¼	9,62,203 5 7	3,35,045 2 6	34 per cent.

6. From Table No. 2 it appears that the reserved rent-charge (or Sulamee) in Kaira is nearly twice as high as that in Ahmedabad,—that in the former being about 25, and that in the latter about 13 per cent. of an ordinary rental on the land.

7. The Wanta lands are, generally speaking, in the hands of Rajpoots of one or other of the clans enumerated in paragraph 13 of my general Report No. 62. The Kaira Wanta-holders are very mixed. Those in Ahmedabad generally lie in genealogical groups, as the Waghelas in Dholka and the Jhalas in Veerumgam. The main lump of Wanta is found in the hands of the hereditary proprietor, and smaller parcels have been sold (Wechanioo), or mortgaged (Geranioo), or given for service (Chakurioo), by him or his ancestors. The Purgunnas may be regarded in groups, as to the history of their Wanta, with the Mogul stations of Ahmedabad and Kaira as their centre. Thus in Jetulpoor, Duskroee and Matur, the Wanta is smallest in proportion to the whole area of the villages, and most saddled with Sulamee. In Dholka, Veerumgam and Neriad, it is frequently above the traditionary fourth (apparently by subsequent usurpation), and very generally rent-free. In Kuppurwunj and Thasra it is found in a few villages only, and had perhaps some connection with the settlement of the Muleks in the latter Purgunna by a Sultan of Ahmedabad. It is rare also in Purantej, that Purgunna having formed part of the Eedur-wara, and not having been conquered in detail; while in Dhundooka and Gogo the term was unknown previous to British rule,—a settlement after conquest having never been effected at all in those districts by the Mogul.

8. There is a class of Wanta-holdings presenting considerable differences from the ordinary aspect of these alienations to which my attention was directed by the Resolution of Government noted in the margin.

No. 1651, of May 5th 1860.

9. These are certain double villages, where not only the lands, but the village site is parted into two, of which one part is 'Wanta' and the other 'Tulput.' There are three of these villages in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, situated in the Dholka Purgunna, and the

two parts are each counted for a village in the accounts. To increase the anomaly, the Wanta portions are held by regular Talookdaree tenure. The following Table will supply all needful particulars about them :—

Village.	Wanta Holder's Family.	Area of Tulput.	Area of Wanta.	Jumma of Wanta.
		Beegas.	Beegas.	Rs. a. p.
Chundeesur	Rawul	2,716 2 0	4,333 7 5	1,051 0 0
Amliara	Waghela	3,723 17 3	819 10 18	260 8 4
Waotha	Waghela	3,151 13 10	1,348 18 0	431 0 0

Villages of the same form are found in the Kaira Collectorate, of which I append a similar Table for the sake of illustration :—

Purgunna.	Village.	Wanta Holder's Family.	Area of Tulput.	Area of Wanta.	State dues of Wanta.
			Beegas.	Beegas.	Rs. a. p.
Napar	Napar	Mussulman Convert	3,865 10 5	4,000 0 0	1,298 13 11
	Betasee	Purmar	1,543 5 0	4,000 0 0	1,486 14 10
	Napa	Mussulman Convert	3,302 0 0	4,000 0 0	801 4 3
Muhoonda	Kijurpoor	Goel	3,274 0 0	1,780 10 0	2,107 7 5
	Thamna	Goel	.....	1,781 15 0	1,277 3 5
Neriad	Saloon	Raj	4,644 13 18	2,420 15 1	988 11 8
Borsud	Kuthana	Colee	1,700 0 0	842 0 0	2,095 11 9
Matur	Rudoo	Rawul	.....	2,082 5 0	685 5 0

Of these, Kijurpoor has only been divided since A. D. 1826, when a separate lease was given for the Wanta, which is now, however, paying a Beegotee revenue, and is only Wanta in name. It is said that the Gaikwar first imposed a rent-charge on the Wanta to the amount of one-fourth of the whole rental of the village. In Thamna, on the other hand, the Moguls first imposed a rent-charge, and the Mahrattas doubled it. In Kutwana both parts of the village are held under fixed State dues, and the *Tulput* part is held by Rajpoots. Probably, it was simply an estate divided between two brothers. In the rest of the villages the Wanta-holder pays fixed State dues, and his privilege

is referred back to the Mahomedan settlement. The Wanta has a distinct part of the village site, and distinct cultivators.

10. Here then are a variety of phenomena with the same name, and a general resemblance. They serve to illustrate the hap-hazard management of the Mahrattas, who paid more regard to individual circumstances than broad principles. Starting from the same origin, the Dholka Wanta villages met with treatment different from all of those in Kaira, but similar to that of the adjacent Talookdaree estates. The Mamlutdar reports in A. D. 1821 that there were once fifteen villages in which there where lands separate from the Crown lands, and paying a Sulamee: Chundeesur was one of them, and paid 151 Rupees. The Mahrattas, however, did not respect the privilege of fixed State dues, and in A. D. 1766 Chundeesur Wanta paid 501 Rupees, and was shortly after treated as subject not to a Sulamee, or limited rent-charge, but to Jummabundy, or the full unprivileged share of State dues. At the beginning of British rule, in A. D. 1804, the Wanta village paid Rupees 1,188-1-11. The report does not mention the other two villages, but there can be no doubt that their history was precisely the same.

11. There is no reason apparent why the Mahrattas cancelled the privilege of the Wanta-holders, except perhaps in Chundeesur, the size of the Wanta, which was very probably augmented by usurpation. But the alteration took place so long ago that the Wanta-holders have now no claim whatever to the more privileged tenure. It only remains to consider the most convenient way of managing their holding under its peculiar circumstances.

12. I observe from the Survey Map of Chundeesur that the Wanta lands there are not *intermingled* with the Tulput. The whole of some 200 numbers which they comprise may be divided into four plots, each complete in its own ring-fence. No inconvenience can arise from treating these farms held in a single hand as distinct from the other numbers, and the revenue transactions necessary with the holder will, if the State dues of Talookdars are settled on the basis of the Survey assessment, be of the very simplest description, as the field operations of the Survey have been already carried out. It appears to me that the three villages should be taxed to the same amount and treated on the same principle as the other Talookdaree properties in Dholka.

13. The part of the subject to which I now pass in connection

No. 1651, of May 5th, 1860.

with the Resolution of Government noted in the margin is that which immediately affects the existing Talookdars of certain Purgunnas, in whose estates are found Wanta lands quite distinct in character from the Jiwaee or sustenance lands given by a Talookdar to members of his family. This phenomenon has no place in Gogo, Dhundooka, or Purantej, for the reasons I have assigned. In the Ahmedabad Collectorate it is peculiar to Dholka and Veerungam, and the extent of it is shown in the subjoined Table :—

Talookdaree Villages in which Wanta is found.

Purgunna.	In possession of the Talookdar himself, or his family.	In possession of Rajpoots of another clan in a Talookdaree village.	In possession of Rajpoots in a Kusbatee village.	Of uncertain history.	Total.
Dholka	31	5	1	13	50
Veerumgam	6	11	2	3	22

14. I believe that the presence of these Wanta lands marks the course of a conquest much more complete than a superficial view would now suggest, and that no other theory will explain it. There is little doubt that the whole of the smaller Chiefs of Dholka were entirely, and the larger Chiefs partially, put down and pensioned off with Wanta, and it is a matter of tradition that the present Mehwassee country in Veerumgam once paid a regular rent (Tukseem Juma) to the Mogul. In latter days, when the Mogul empire fell to pieces, the Tulput part of the villages was seized either by the holders of the adjoining Wanta, or by new clans. In Dholka the Waghelas took back their own estates, but in Veerumgam the best share was won by a new clan, the Kolee Thakurras, at the beginning of the eighteenth century. In this district, therefore, the original Jhalas are the Wanta-holders, and the more recent Thakurras the Talookdars.

15. This is supported by the oldest extant revenue schedule of Dholka of the year A. D. 1748, in which only 77 villages are entered under the head of "Grassias," the rest being all under the head of "Munotee," or farmed, whereas there were 111 Talookdaree villages at the beginning of British rule; and of these 77, 4 more soon became Khalsa, 9 passed into the hands of Kusbatees, and several more fell waste; while of the remainder, Wanta lands are now found in no less than 32, giving strong grounds for the belief that scarcely any

one Chief, except the Chief of Kôt (and he but partially), maintained his independence in Dholka.

16. It may be said that this Wanta was probably land assigned by Chiefs to the younger branches of their family. But if so, I ask, why is it not found in Dhundooka and Gogo? And why is the Wanta in all the Gangur and Ootelia villages, some of the Sanund, and most of the petty Talookas, in the hands of the Chief himself? Wanta does not mean land *assigned*, but land *retained*. How then does it happen that the part retained is the smaller, and, as I shall show, *tributary* to the part resigned? How does it happen that the Wanta-holder and the Talookdar in the same village are sometimes of different clans? And how does it happen that in two adjoining villages Grassias of the same race hold Wanta lands, although the rest of the one village is Talookdaree, and of the other Khalsa?

17. I think it unquestionable that, although the original fourth of the village given as Wanta has been greatly encroached upon by the Mogul in the near neighbourhood of the capital, and much increased by the Wanta-holders in more distant districts, the tenure, wherever it is found, is a trace of the old Mogul settlement. The Wanta, however, in Talookdaree estates has never under British rule been treated as separate from them, and any Sulamee derived from it has not been directly enjoyed by Government. I find that the usage has been various as to including the Wanta in estimates of produce formed by the Revenue Officers with a view to fixing rentals. Sometimes the whole produce was included, sometimes the Sulamee, and sometimes neither.

18. Sulamee, however, is paid by most of the Wanta-holders to the Talookdar of their village. In Veerumgam it appears to take the shape of a plough-tax, varying considerably in amount. In those villages where the Wanta is a property in separate hands this Sulamee must be treated as a charge on the property in favour of the Talookdar, established probably by force; and it is at least as respectable in its origin as the Giras cash-huks, which are supported by Government.

19. The date when such rent-charges were imposed would take us back to the convulsions out of which the present form of society emerged; and wherever they are found to be supported by the early records or otherwise, the Wanta must be regarded as the joint property of the Wanta-holder and the Talookdar. It is immaterial, however, as a revenue question, who the proprietors are, the Talookdar's Sulamee being in no sense a *State* charge or tax.

20. There seems to be a decided local feeling that Wanta was originally a *tax-free* grant. Wherever the Mogul Government saddled it with a Sulamee, the amount seems from the Dustoor-ul-Umil to have been declared and fixed at once, so that the grantee knew the amount of his estate from the first. And it appears to have been regarded by the holders as perfectly transferable, whether it lay in a Talookdaree village or a Khalsa. I may quote the case of Koowar, in Dholka, the Wanta in which has been sold by the holder (also Talookdar), and a separate hamlet built in it.

21. I am unable to see, therefore, how, without an enactment applicable to the subject, it is possible to interfere with the sale of any Wanta which is entered in the revenue accounts as such, on the plea that the right in it is not of a degree which permits alienation.

22. There are Schedules for Dholka and the Kusbatee villages of Veerumgam, drawn up in A. D. 1820-21, which profess to give a detailed statement of the amount of Wanta in the Talookdaree estates. These, I believe, are the earliest complete authorities under British rule. In any villages for which no other statement than this has since been prepared, any claim in excess of the statement could be resisted by virtue of the undefined system pursued with the Talookdars. Attachment accounts will be found besides, in very many cases, which will establish the amount held in each case at some period during the last 30 years, and on what terms.

23. It may very plausibly be said that, where one quarter of the lands of a village is held rent-free, on the understanding that the other three become Crown property, it is a clear usurpation that the other three should now be held as private property. It is, however, an usurpation the origin of which is lost in the ruin of an extinct Government, and long antecedent to British rule.

24. When, however, the Wanta is held by the same man who holds the rest of the estate on Talookdaree tenure, the case is different. If such a person expects to retain the Wanta grant of the Mogul, he should be ready to resign the Tulput to Government. If he would retain the whole, he must expect to be subject to such State charges on the *whole* as are borne by other Talookdars. He established himself in his estate at the fall of the Mogul Government, and was subjected to his share of the expenses of the Mahratta Government along with the rest of his class and the town populations. He clearly himself erased the tradition of the original Mogul grant. I am unable, there-

fore, to see any reason why, in such cases, the Wanta lands should be discriminated at all, or admitted to any other terms than the rest of the Talookdaree estate.

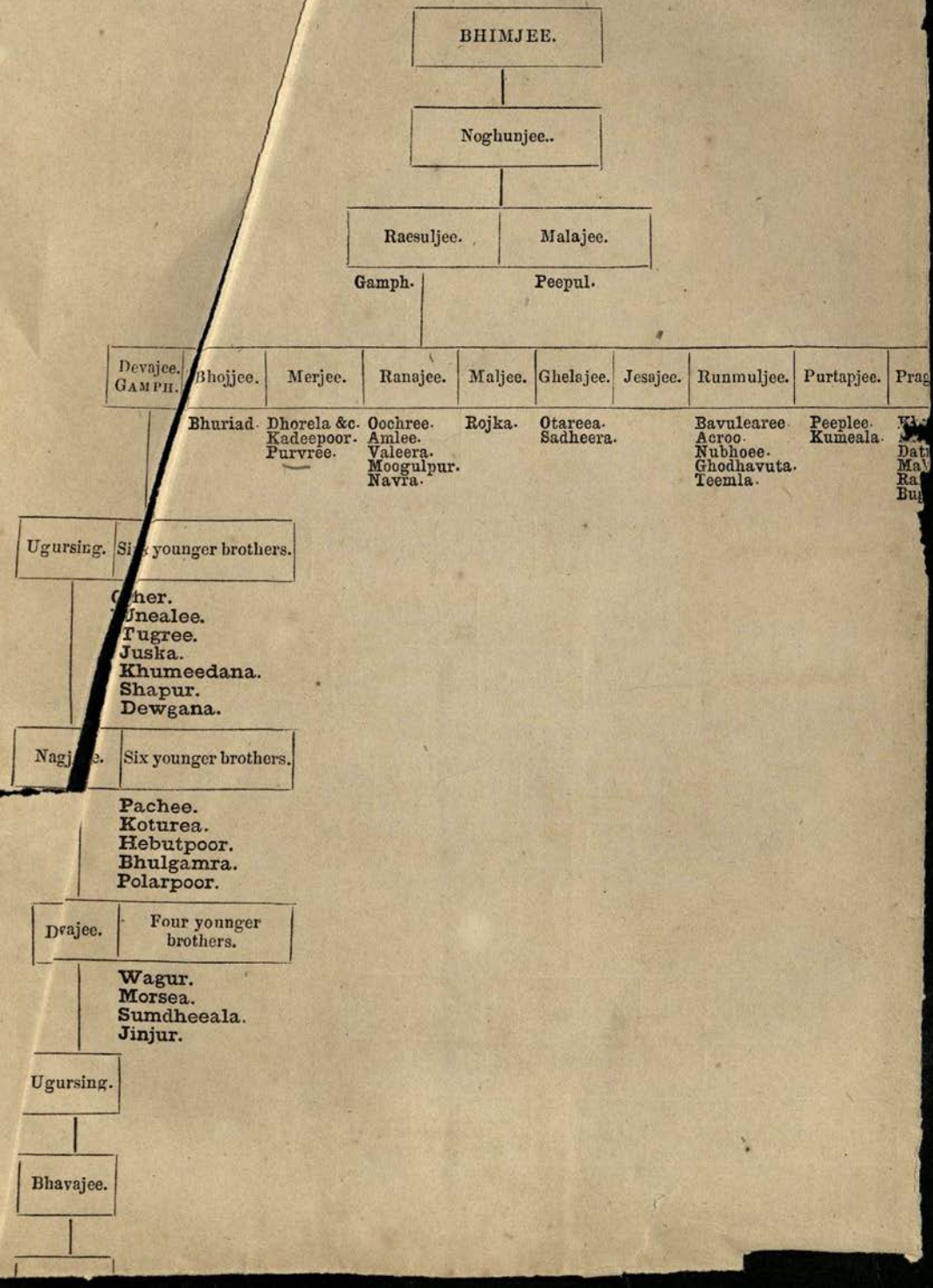
25. This view, if held correct, will limit considerably, and make it very easy to ascertain, the amount of Wanta in Talookdaree estates, which I would propose to treat in the same manner as the Wanta in Khalsa villages. Wherever the Wanta is held by the Talookdar, or members of his family, it should be specifically included in the terms of any contemplated enactment affecting the Talookdaree lands. Wanta held by entirely distinct parties (being *an alienation*, which Talookdaree lands *are not*), and bearing on its face the probability that it was a rent-free grant of the Mahomedan Government, should be identified in its treatment with the Wanta in Khalsa villages.

26. It is in this latter aspect that Wanta is a privileged holding, as compared with Talookdaree estates. The owners of these estates were, from the first, heavily taxed, just as the owners of other property were taxed. The holders of *alienations* were exempted, according to their contract with the Government. As to ownership, I consider that the right of ownership in the best class of Talookdaree estate is quite as good as that in any Wanta, and the origin of it much more worthy of respect. As the land tax on them only became a special tax when the British Government abandoned the corresponding and equally heavy taxes on the trading part of the population, there was not in them even that limitation of ownership which in Wanta is constituted by the reservation of a rent-charge by the State (Sulamee).

(No. 3.)

Pedigree of CHOORASUMA RAJPOOTS in the Dhundooka Purgunn

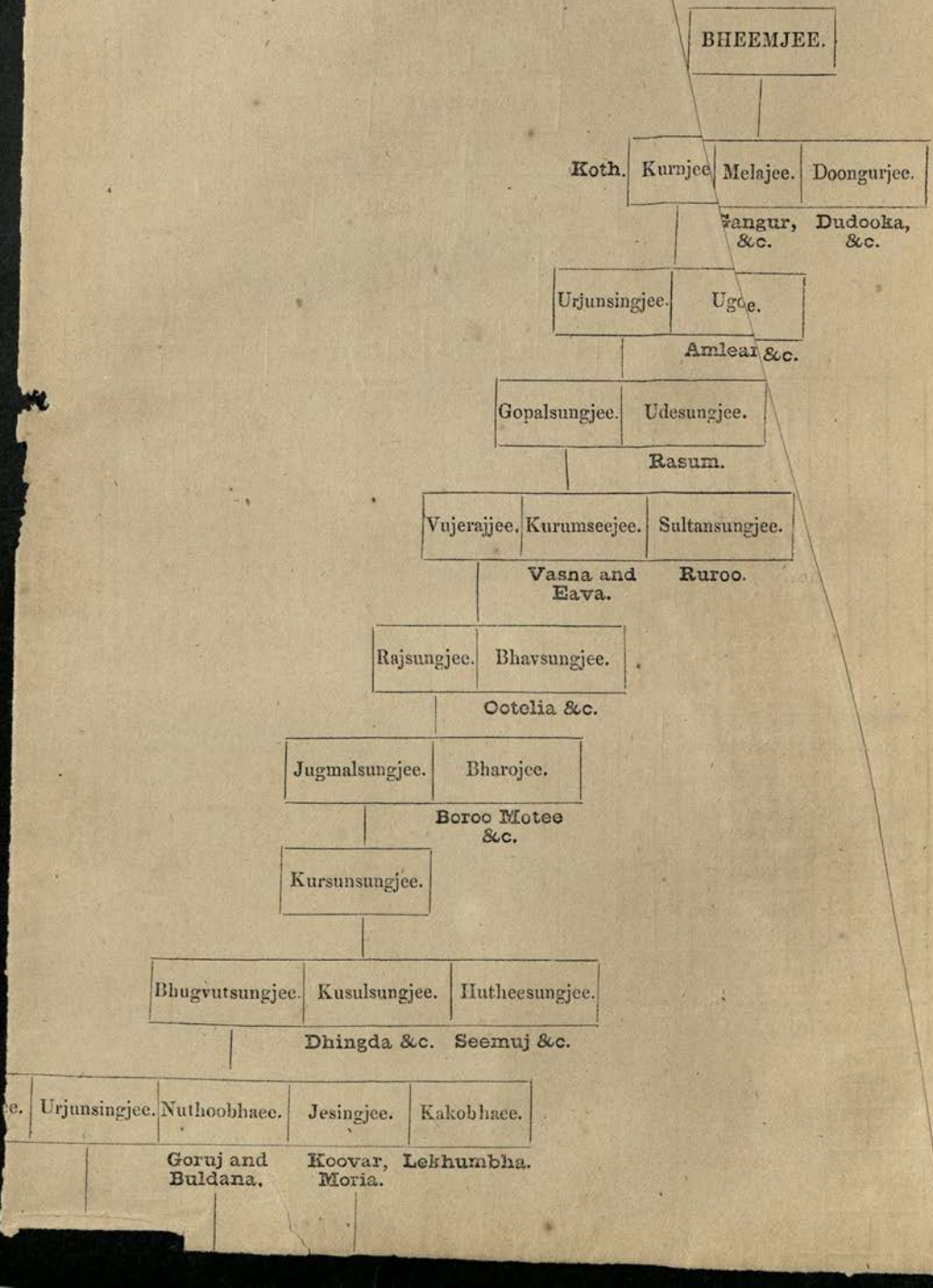
[Villages held by them are printed in **Antique**.]



(No. 4.)

Pedigree of the ***WAGHELA CLAN*** *in the Dholk Purgunna.*

[Villages held by them are printed in **Antique.**]



(No. 5.)

Purmar Buliarjee.

Ramjee.

Bhojajee.

Samutsingjee.

Halajee. (Emigrated from Moolee and became a convert to Mahomet.) A.D. 1450. Rás Mála, Vol. 1, p. 364.

Hasoojee.

Kubunjee.

Saoojee.

Dadoojee.

Sahebjee.

Rajmumud. | Khanmumud. | Koobajee. | Jemajee. | Raebejee. | Suwajee. | Sublajee.

Chandjee. | Mumoodjee. | Khanjee. | Mirjan.

lijee. | Isakjee. | Moojajee. | Badajee. | Padjee. | Luleebjee. | Badijee. | Subduljee. | Umudjee. | Rujubjee. | Sukhoojee.

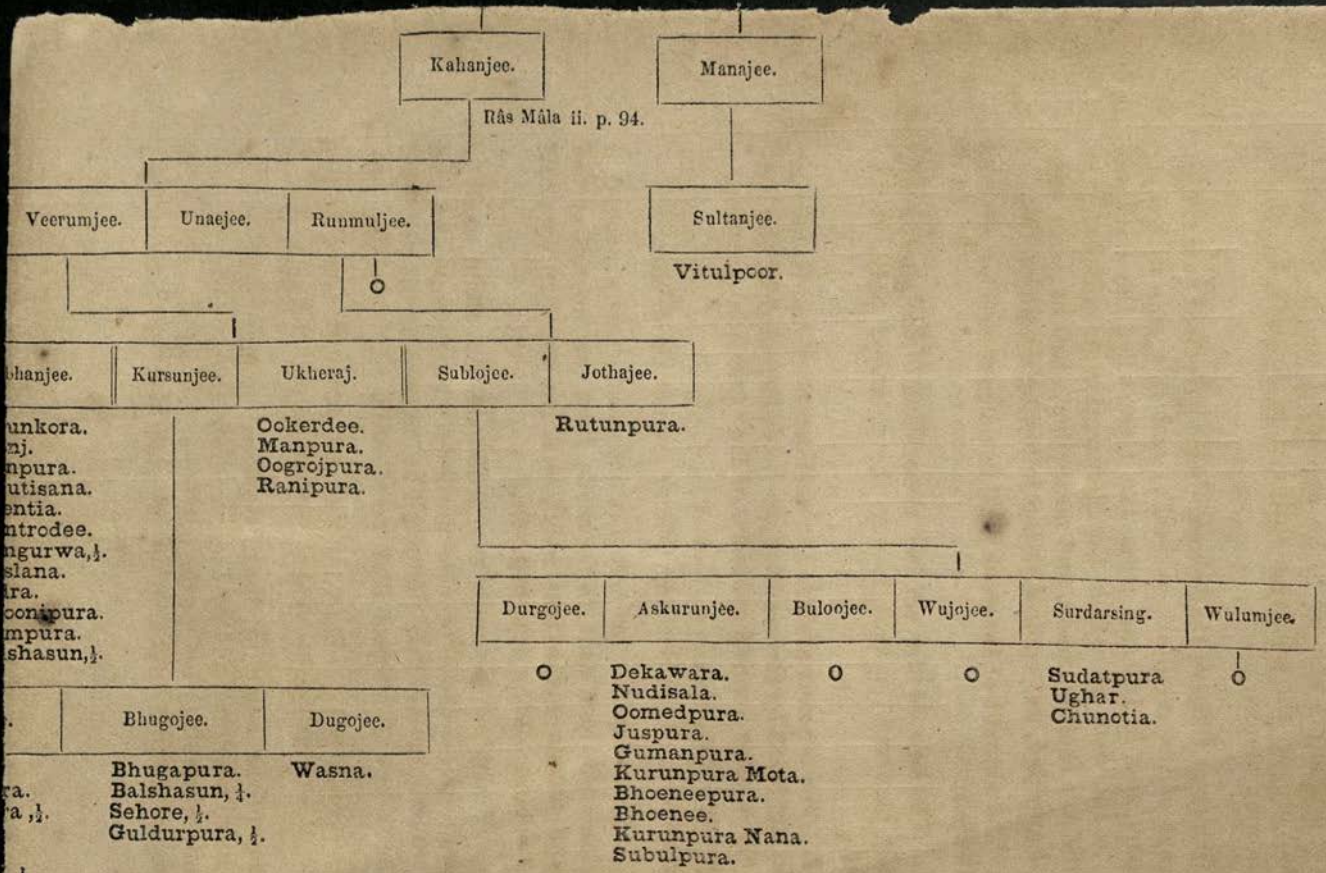
Unialee.
Boobawaw, ½.

Dewlia.
Rajpura.
Khojapura, ½.

Gulsana.
Keria.
Kinara.
Hurumtala, ½.

Khokurnes, ½.

Hurumtala, ½.
Khokurnes, ½.



HEE KOLEE THAKORES or THAKURAS
OWAL of VEERUMGAUM.

e very numerous, this pedigree is traced only so far as to

RULES MADE BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL UNDER SECTION VI. FOR CARRYING OUT ACT VI. OF 1862.

The Officer or Officers who are to be appointed under Section I. of the Act shall prepare the scheme mentioned in Section X. of the Act in the following manner:—

1. The Officer or Officers shall ascertain the principal sum originally lent by each of the creditors severally, and this sum with 9 per cent. per annum simple Interest from the time when the debt was incurred up to the date on which the declaration provided for in Section I of the Act shall be made, and no further, shall in each case be the amount awarded, but subject to the following conditions:—

I. The amount of Interest shall in no case exceed that of the principal.

II. The heir in the second generation of the person who originally incurred the debt to pay the principal only, and no Interest.

III. The amount assigned in settlement of bonds held for services rendered by the creditor, to be determined by the Settling Officer after hearing evidence of the service in question.

IV. No Interest to be allowed on debts where accounts to the satisfaction of the Settling Officer are not produced.

V. When the first principal is not satisfactorily proved, a deduction of 50 per cent. to be made from the amount of the debt as it stands at the first stage at which satisfactory proof of the existence of the debt is given.

VI. When no accounts are produced the claim shall be disallowed, unless the debtor acknowledges the receipt of a sum in cash, in which case that sum shall be treated as the principal of the debt, but no interest shall be allowed.

VII. Interest not to be allowed on account debts in the absence of any specification that it shall be allowed.

2. All payments made by the Talookdar to any creditor, or profits which have been enjoyed by such creditor, towards the liquidation of any debt or liability before the settlement under the Act, shall be deducted from the principal sum of the said debt or liability, and

interest on an amount equal to such deducted sum shall be disallowed from the time of such payment or enjoyment; and the Settling Officer shall be competent to decide on the amount of profits realized under such enjoyment, after examining such proofs as are presented to him.

3. Whenever a bond, a decree, or other claim, has been transferred by sale, gift, or otherwise, from the original holder to any other person, the present holder shall be called upon to support his claim by the same proofs as if he were the original holder.

4. When profits or income arising from a Talookdar's estate have been divided into shares, and it has been customary to consider each share separately liable for the debts of the proprietor of that share, a separate settlement shall be made of the debts of each sharer, instead of for the whole estate.

5. All admitted debts shall be satisfied in the order of seniority as they were incurred, except that money lent on the security of the estate shall be first repaid. Bonded debts also shall be satisfied before book accounts.

6. If the principal of all the debts, with simple interest at 9 per cent., shall exceed the amount which may be estimated to be available for the settlement of the creditors' claims, as provided for in Section VII. of the Act, during the period the estate shall be under management, then no interest shall be allowed on such debts as were not incurred by the present Talookdar. If the amount be then still in excess of the aforesaid amount, the rate of interest to be awarded on the remaining debts shall be decreased until their amount falls within the required limit.

7. In deciding what claims are admissible for settlement, and to what amount they shall be admitted, it shall be competent to the Settling Officer to appoint a Committee of experienced Natives, consisting of three persons, of whom one only shall be in the service of Government, to assist him, and it shall further be competent to the Settling Officer to reimburse the said Committee for their necessary expenses out of a percentage to be reserved on the rents and profits which the Settling Officer may receive to cover all charges arising directly from the special nature of his duties.

8. Provided, however, that if the creditors of any estate shall of themselves produce a Schedule of the original sums lent by them severally, signed by the debtor, and both parties shall consent to the

said Schedule in presence of the Settling Officer, it shall be competent to the said Officer to accept such Schedule without further investigation, and to make it the basis of his settlement.

9.. During the period the estate may be under management, the Talookdar shall not, unless for special reasons to be reported to Government, be displaced from the internal management of his estate, but he shall, in regard to every thing relating to the said management, be subject to the supervision of the Settling Officer, who shall be fully authorized to take any steps which he may think advisable to ascertain and secure the full value of the yearly revenues of the estate or estates.

10. In the case of villages or lands held by superior Chiefs in virtue of mortgages or loan transactions, it shall be competent to the Settling Officer, with a view to avoiding undesirable agitation, to effect any compromise with regard to the possession of the village or the land which may meet the consent of both parties.

11. Where Wanta lands which may be admitted by Government to be held as transferable property which the holder may charge or alienate, shall be found to have been at the passing of this Act in the *bonâ fide* possession and enjoyment of any mortgagee in satisfaction of any claims secured upon such lands, such unsatisfied claims shall be satisfied in full from the rents and profits of such lands on which they are secured, next after any claims of Government on the said lands, and to such amount as shall be proved and established under the foregoing rules.

12. If the creditors shall agree to receive a sum of money from the Government Treasury in immediate satisfaction of all their claims on any estate, it shall be competent for the Officer appointed under Section 1 of the Act, with the sanction of Government, to order such payment, provided that the creditors shall first severally sign receipts in full for all their claims on the estate, and that if any fraud is subsequently discovered to have been committed by any creditor in respect to any money received by him under this rule, such creditor shall be liable to forfeit all sums so received, and all claim to further compensation for any debt due to him which may have been notified to the said Officer for satisfaction under this Act. And all sums advanced by Government under this rule shall be recovered from the estate, in the same manner as other debts due or liabilities incurred to the Crown or Government may be recovered under this Act.

13. The notification of any claim under Section VIII. of the said Act shall be understood to denote the statement of such claim before the Settlement Officer, accompanied by all such proofs and original documents required under the preceding rules, as it is the intention of the claimant to produce in support of the same. (Extra Rule sanctioned May 6th, 1863).

14. Advances made with the object of facilitating the settlement of the claims against any Talookdaree estate brought under the provisions of the said Act shall, when the Governor in Council shall so direct, be chargable with interest at 5 per cent. per annum. (Extra Rule, Government Resolution No. 2080, June 2nd, 1864).

15. When the condition of an estate shall be found sufficiently prosperous, it shall be competent to the Governor in Council to make such further award beyond what is permitted by the previous rules as the circumstances shall seem to warrant. (Extra Rule, Government Resolution No. 299, January 25th, 1865).

No. 2232 OF 1862.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To E. C. BAYLEY, Esq.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Grey's letter, No. 2137, dated the 23rd April last, relative to the Bill "for the amelioration of the condition of Talookdars in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, and for their relief from debt."

2. In reply, I am desired to state that it is impossible to supply the information required by the Government of India in paragraph 1 without entering into some detail, and the following, with copies of the correspondence on the subject, may not be considered more than is requisite to make the objects and reasons for the Bill in question clearly understood.

Mr. Peile's report No. 62, of 20th July 1862, with accompaniments.
Reply from the Revenue Commissioner N. D., No. 2728, of 13th December 1860.
Mr. Peile's further report No. 10, of 22nd February 1861.

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

3. The necessity of the present Bill was forced upon the Government of Bombay by the miserable condition of the Ahmedabad Talook-

dars, and of an important district, the actual cultivators of which are the tenants-at-will of the Talookdars. The Bill has taken its shape from the peculiar incidents of the Talookdar's history. These people are a Rajpoot yeomanry, all tracing their descent from one or other of five or six Hindoo Chiefs of some antiquity. The western districts of Ahmedabad are divided into numerous small properties, obtained by successive partitions, and now mostly consisting of but one or two villages. The Rajpoots on each such property number from about 50 to 200, the steadily expanding issue of the first holder. They arrogate the position of gentry, consider manual labour degrading, and simply receive and live on a traditional share of the crops handed to them by their tenants-at-will.

4. When the Mahrattas held these districts they annually sent armies to collect a money tribute from these Rajpoots. The Rajpoot and the Mahratta Government theoretically halved between them the landlord's share ef the crops, the Government half share being commuted into a money payment at something under its full vulue. But as the Mahratta Officers always increased their levies wherever they could, whether from the superior Chiefs or from the petty yeomen, a fixed tribnte was not the practice under their rule.

5. Following the policy of their predecessors, the first British Collectors, with ill-judged zeal, increased the demands of the State still further. The result has been that the properties have not improved, and these thriftless Rajpoot proprietors have fallen deeply into debt. Being as a class careless and ignorant, although honest and open handed, they have during the last half century sunk deeper and deeper, and have become the victims of their own agents as well as their creditors, who both have equally made them their prey.

6. Circumstances still to be explained have, however, greatly complicated their position both as regards the Government and their creditors.

7. In the year 1821 the Honorable M. Elphinstone, regretting the heavy burden which, as above explained, had been laid upon the Rajpoots or Talookdars, sought, by fixing for periods of 5 or 7 years the amount of their tribute or Land Tax, to amend their condition, the object being to give them a prospective assurance that, during that period at least, the tax should not be increased upon them. It had long been the practice to take from the Talookdars yearly agreements to pay the tax placed upon them. The above assurance was henceforth embodied in these agreements, and gave them that

illusive resemblance to a lease which either misled subsequent Collectors, or tempted them to add clause after clause, the effect of which has been to annihilate the Talookdars' ancient proprietory rights, and convert them into mere lease-holders. The Talookdars had the alternative of either signing such leases as were laid before them or being ejected from possession, and, therefore, they did sign them, so that in the eye of the law by their own act their rights over, and interest in, their estates are now limited by their leases.

8. To the holders of such leases creditors have lent their money, but as many of the leases have expired and have not been renewed, and the rest have but a short time to run, and as the Talookars as a general rule possess little or no property, the position of the creditors, it is not too much to say, is desperate.

9. The Government of Bombay, looking to the ancient status of these Talookdars, have long been anxious to restore them by reviving their ancient proprietory rights, and by remitting to them a portion of the taxation which has been laid upon them, wherever it may be proved to be heavy, but it is manifest that the object of Government would be entirely defeated were the estates released from the lease-hold tenure on which they are now held, so long as the Talookdars are in debt, unless the release were accompanied with a legal declaration that the estates so released could not be held liable for the liquidation of the whole of the existing encumbrances.

10. The effect of the measure, if not accompanied by some such declaration, would simply be to sacrifice the rights which Government now legally possess over the estates, and precipitate the ruin and extinction of the Talookdars for the benefit of the creditors, into whose hands the properties would at once and irretrievably pass, and to whom it would extend advantages which they hitherto have not possessed and have no right to expect, for the only available assets at present legally open to them consist of the temporary interest which the Talookdar possesses under his lease.

11. On the other hand, the proposed measure will secure to the creditors a much fuller and readier satisfaction of their claims than they can possibly effect under the existing state of things by calling in the Civil Courts to their aid. They will under the operation of the Bill in the majority of cases receive their principal and interest at the current rate within a moderate period, while previously the realizations frequently did not cover the bare expenses of the civil process.

12. In reply to paragraph 3 of Mr. Grey's letter, I am directed to state that the lands held by Talookdars are of two kinds only, viz., those held on Talookdaree tenure, and those which are known under the denomination of Wanta. These Wanta lands are insignificant appendages of the Talookdaree estates, and are appended to but a small proportion of the estates, and may be defined to be the residuum of a Talookdaree estate, for which immunity from taxation has been secured by giving up the other part of it to the governing power. Such compromises were common where Talookdars came into contact with the Moguls, and these Wanta lands have always been considered transferable property which the holder may charge or alienate. The Wanta lands are, therefore, such that the effect of Section 3 on the rights of third parties in them might be as contemplated in Mr. Grey's letter. But I am desired to observe that the Select Committee, after much discussion, and with a full knowledge of the nature of Wanta, recommended the extension of the provisions of the Bill to "Landed Estates of any description of tenure."

13. This course was adopted in order that an important end might be gained, viz., that there might be left no room for making reservations and exceptions in giving the Schedule of debts, and to prevent connivance between the Talookdars and any of his creditors to the injury and loss of others; in fine, to secure all the assets of the estate being held available to the liquidation of the claims of *all* the creditors in accordance with the priority of their title to consideration.

14. The Governor in Council is competent, under Section VI. of the Act, to make Rules for carrying the Act into effect, and His Excellency in Council, I am to state, will insert into these Rules a clause providing that the claims of mortgagees who are found to have been in *bona fide* possession of Wanta lands, prior to the passing of this Bill, shall be satisfied in *full* (next after any claims of Government) from the land on which they are secured.

15. The Bill, it will further be observed, contains a provision (Section VII.) for the sale of these Wanta lands in satisfaction of the claims of creditors, and it is anticipated that, with the aid of the Rules above adverted to, there will be no difficulty in inducing the Talookdar to consent to the sale of the encumbered Wanta, or as much of it as will pay off the mortgage. In fact, the Talookdar's consent will be a mere act of honesty under the provisions of the Bill, and may be made a condition of his receiving the benefits of it.

16. With respect to mortgages on the land described in the Preamble to the Bill, I am directed to observe that it will be apparent to His Lordship the Governor General in Council that such mortgages might easily take place while the leases above described are current, without justifying the belief that the land is "property which the Talookdar was able to alienate in satisfaction of his debts," and that this Government have no doubt of the legality of ousting on the termination of the leases the mortgagees who may be in possession in virtue of mortgages of lands held under such leases.

17. In conclusion, I am desired to point out that as the powers for the relief of the Talookdars are entirely vested by the Bill in Government, and as it is not competent to any interested party to demand that a creditor shall be ousted out of possession of any Wanta lands that may have been mortgaged to him, it was not considered dangerous to make the powers somewhat large, for it is fully as much the interest of Government to protect and relieve the important class of creditors as of the Talookdars themselves.

No. 3756 OF 1862.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To E. C. BALEY, Esq.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4740, dated 1st ultimo, forwarding a copy of the Despatch from the Right Honorable the Viceroy and Governor General of India No. 14, of the same date, stating the grounds on which His Excellency has assented to the "Bill for the amelioration of the condition of Talookdars in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, and for their relief from debt," passed by the Legislative Council of this Government, and I am desired, with the view of removing the doubts which appear to exist in the mind of His Excellency the Governor General as to the necessity for the measure, to submit the following observations and remarks.

2. In the first place, I am to state that some misapprehension seems to have arisen as to the objects of the Act and the status of the

class of proprietors to whom it refers, by the erroneous application to them of the term Talookdar in the sense which the word bears in the North-West Provinces. It was carefully explained that the word Talookdar, as used in that sense, was a misnomer as applied to the objects of this Act, but this has apparently been overlooked. The Talookdars of Guzerat all call themselves Gametees, Grassias, and more frequently still Bhomeas, all which names indicate very ancient family possession. These proprietors are the direct issue of one Cadet of some Rajpoot Gadee, or Sovereign Chief, to whom two or three villages were given for support, a reversionary right to those villages being retained by the chief or head of the class on the extinction of the Cadet's issue. The Gadees, or chiefships, (such as Bhownuggur, Limree, Khote, Gaumph, Gangur) from which they have sprung, although somewhat curtailed in territorial possessions, still exist, and are recognized by the Gametees or Grassias as their natural head. The proprietary right of these Gametees, Grassias, or Bhomeas, is, therefore, as towards the public or State as complete as possible, but the name Talookdar as used in the North-West Provinces implies quite the reverse of a proprietary right. In that part of India it denotes merely a superior holder or chief, who, whilst settling his own State dues with the supreme authority, also settles for and represents a number of petty proprietors over whom he possesses a managing right. The use of the term Talookdar as applied to the Guzerat Grassias is, however, of such long standing that it could not well be now discarded.

3. It has been above stated that a prescriptive reversionary interest in the estates of his kinsmen belongs to the head of each family. Mr. Erskine, in the 4th paragraph of his note, expresses a doubt as to the existence of this right, and states that he does not feel sure that diligent enquiry might not make out a strong case on the other side, and show many open instances of transfers made in opposition to what he calls these alleged customary rules. It seems to have escaped Mr. Erskine, in his perusal of the reports which accompanied the letters from this Government, that several open instances of transfers may be found narrated therein, but the occasional violation by broken down men of the custom of their people is no argument for the wilful annihilation of their common law, which is as distinct as it is ancient. The argument in the 5th paragraph of Mr. Erskine's note states a case which, if he refers to the absolute sale of the estate, is hardly parallel to the one under consideration; if, however, he refers to mortgages only, no such argument was needed, for Mr. Peile, in paragraph 11 of his report No. 10, has shown that mortgages, not

being contrary to the common law, were by no means unusual, and could be quoted by scores. The case stated in paragraph 5 of a whole clan being reduced to a sole representative, is so very improbable that it can hardly be quoted as a substantial argument.

4. With regard to Mr. Erskine's remarks as to the political objects and reasons of the Bill, I am desired to observe that the conduct of the Grassias under circumstances of very great trial and suffering has been almost uniformly good. Their loyalty has not been impaired, nor have they been led to break the peace towards their tormentors, but as the state of these men calls for remedial measures, and as the Government must help them or complete their ruin, it is certainly a question of some political gravity whether the State can safely, by declaring their estates (contrary to their common law) to be saleable and transferable, permit their creditors to strip them of all their property, and scatter a class of men of warlike race and character, pennyless and reckless along the British frontier.

5. The mistake which declared them to be merely leaseholders has so far been a fortunate one that it has prevented the action of the Law Courts in opposition to the common law of these people, and has maintained them in possession of their estates, a circumstance which, no doubt, has greatly conduced to their loyalty and good behaviour above adverted to. But this Government feels that in correcting the mistake as to the tenure of these estates, which has grown up since 1821, the proprietary right of these Grassias should not be annihilated, whilst the claims of their creditors are entitled to consideration; and, therefore, that it is necessary to have resort to such special legislation as the present.

6. With respect to the argument in paragraph 8th of Mr. Erskine's note, it has been shown, in the reports which have been forwarded to the Government of India, that by the ordinary action of the Courts the creditors have been paid actually almost nothing, and that the present scheme has for its object to give them more than they would get in the ordinary course.

7. Mr. Erskine was probably unaware that in the case of Juska, (copy of a report* regarding which is now for the first time forwarded to the Government of India,) and in that of Bapoo Meeya the Kusbatee, the Civil Courts were unable to secure to the creditors one single Rupee, and that all the debts secured on these Talookas, the leasehold tenure of

* No. 34, dated 14th April 1860.

which was terminated at the will and pleasure of Government, have been left unsatisfied, and that the law has really no remedy for the creditors.

8. With respect to Mr. Erskine's 9th paragraph, it may be stated that the bulk of the old mortgages have taken place with Chiefs of the same race, such as those of Bhownuggur and Limree, and that all objectionable treatment of such mortgages will be obviated by the tenth of the Rules which have been drawn up in accordance with Section VI. of the Bill for the guidance of the Officer or Officers who may be appointed to carry out the measure. Copy of the Rules which were drawn up immediately after the Bill had passed the Local Council are herewith forwarded, from which His Excellency the Governor General in Council will perceive that it is the desire of this Government to carry out the measures in a manner which will give the fullest consideration to the claims of every one. The lease system, it has been above stated, began in 1821, and, excepting the mortgages to the Chiefs above referred to, His Excellency the Governor in Council believes that there are very few cases in which the estates had not been openly converted into tenancies at will before the mortgages were made. In Juska, for instance, only $7\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the debts were of an earlier origin than the year 1838-39.

9. In paragraphs 11 to 18 of his note Mr. Erskine suggests what seems to him the least objectionable method of settling the claims of the creditors of these proprietary Grassias. This method is to prepare a complete schedule of the debts of all the estates, which are to be divided into those lightly and those irremediably involved. To the former a scheme like that of the present Act might be applied, whilst the latter would be sold in full satisfaction of all claims upon them.

10. The effect of this scheme, His Excellency in Council desires me to state, would be to admit the proprietary right of the Grassias, in order by ejecting such proprietors to satisfy debts which were secured only on a leasehold. This proceeding would be entirely opposed to the common law of the country, and an outrage on the ancestral customs of all Rajpootana. But, perhaps, Mr. Erskine's method of preparing the Schedules would render sales unnecessary, for if Hindoo heirs are by law to be freed from "liability to fathers' debts, not being specialty debts," there are many Grassias who would be free men in virtue of that very provision. But the common law of the Hindoos would be again violated by this provision, and it is, perhaps, not too much to assert that the Grassias would be reluctant

to claim a release which they could not deny to be dishonorable according to their own customs.

11. With respect to the observations made in the Despatch of His Excellency the Governor General, I am desired to explain that the character of leasehold has rather been recited in connection with these properties than fixed upon them in the Act, and in doing so the framers of the Bill had in view the opinions of successive legal advisers of this Government previously on record that the tenure was at most nothing but leasehold. With regard to ousting mortgagees, it has been explained that none would be actually ousted who did not deliberately enter on possession of lands then held on leases which have since expired, or will expire next year. With respect to the restriction of the claims of creditors to twenty years' net produce, it is unnecessary to offer any remark, as the proposal that Government should advance ready money, or buy up all the debts, will obviate any neccessity for enforcing this restriction, except when the creditors are extraordinarily fraudulent or unreasonable. Such a mode of dealing with the question would have been before suggested, but owing to the financial difficulties of the State it has not hitherto been put forward.

12. With respect to the ruling of the Stamp law adverted to in paragraph 7 of His Excellency's Despatch, I am to state that it was that of the Zilla Judge, and has since been cancelled as erroneous; and in regard to the further remarks made in that paragraph relative to an amicable settlement of the creditors' claims against the Grassias, I am to add that the Grassias have no objection to such a course, but the difficulty lies with the creditors, and this cannot better be exemplified than by the case of the Juska Talooka. Mr. Peile's report on the results of an attempt to arbitrate in which is, as above stated, appended. In that case the State had acted on the opinion of its Law Officers, the leasehold was at an end, and the village managed as a Government village. The full survey rental, except a bare subsistence remitted to the original Grassia proprietors, was collected by the State, and the dues of the creditors were altogether lost. Yet these men utterly rejected an award of double their principal. It cannot be supposed that creditors in better circumstances would be more moderate, and even if some creditors were willing to accept arbitration, others might hold back, and the whole scheme might thus be disconcerted by a few dissentients.

13. On these grounds His Excellency in Council prefers the provisions of the Act which has been passed to any action which might

be attempted by a combined application of Regulation VII. and Regulation XXV. of 1827, and Act VIII. 1859.

14. If the Government are empowered to buy up the debts at a moderate price, few estates will be subjected to the more extreme provisions of the Act, and His Excellency in Council considers that the importance of finality and dispatch, which could not be attained by any alternative measures, cannot be over-estimated, not only as regards the parties more immediately concerned, but on the public ground of improvement to one of the most important agricultural districts in Guzerat.

15. With these observations and explanations before him, the Governor in Council trusts that the proposed measure may not appear to His Excellency the Governor General so extreme as it at present does; and feeling assured that it is calculated to confer a great benefit upon an important class of landholders without injury or the infliction of any loss upon their creditors which the action of existing laws would protect them from, His Excellency in Council proposes, I am to state, at once to give effect to the Bill.

16. In conclusion, I am instructed to request that you will move His Excellency in Council to sanction the addition to the Budget of the year of a supplementary grant to cover the expenses of the settlement. It is difficult, I am to state, at present to foresee what sum may be required during the present Budget year, but His Excellency in Council considers that 12,000 Rupees may be sufficient, as it is hardly probable, under the provisions of the Act, that any advances will be made for payment of debts before the 1st of April next. It will be more easy, after some experience has been acquired, to calculate the requirements of the ensuing year.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

A. D. ROBERTSON,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 11*th October* 1862.

No. 3975.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st September 1863. ? 1865-

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner N. D. No. 823A, dated 13th May 1865—Submitting, with his own observations and opinion, a communication from Mr. Peile, who suggests the propriety of seizing the opportunity of the Survey Settlement of all Talookdaree Estates not brought under the operation of Act VI. of 1862 to declare the nature of the Talookdar's title to their Estates to be proprietory.

RESOLUTION.—Mr. Peile has correctly assumed that it is the desire of Government to restore to the Grassia Talookdars the proprietary rights which have latterly merged in the leasehold tenure, and it has already been plainly declared that the recognition of these rights was deferred only until the Talookdars as a body were so far freed from encumbrances that the recognition would be a boon, and not an injury to them.

2. It was with this view that Section 20 of Bombay Act VI. of 1862 provided for the full recognition of the right on the expiration of the term required to liquidate the debts of an Estate, and the only question now is as to the most fitting time for a similar recognition in respect to Estates which do not come under the operation of the Act.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that the Survey Settlement is beyond question the most appropriate time for the change. Mr. Peile in giving the agreements under the new settlement to the Talookdars will explain to them clearly the liabilities they incur with the privilege of proprietorship.

4. A formal enquiry, such as is suggested in Mr. Peile's 7th paragraph, is hardly necessary. Mr. Peile is authorized to consider this recognition as applicable to all Talookas, with the reservation that it is not to be applied to those Talookas in which Mr. Peile may have reason to believe that there is still unsatisfied a debt for the liquidation of which due provision has not been made. Mr. Peile will ascertain and report on these cases, if there be any such, before delivering the agreements, as His Excellency in Council desires the

delivery of agreements to be of itself sufficient proof of the recognition of proprietorship.

5. The third clause of the agreement may seem somewhat inconsistent with a complete proprietary right, but its provisions appear to be required for the good management of the Talookas and the security of the Talookdars themselves, and it should, therefore, be retained. The only alteration required to the lease is at the close. In substitution for the words "at the end of that period according to the good condition of your cultivators will be the favour of Government towards you" should be written the following—"At the end of that period the Talookas will remain in your possession as heretofore, subject to such revision of the Jumma as Government may deem proper."

6. In conceding this right Government would wish to guard, as far as possible, against the concession being turned to the disadvantage of the Talookdar. It is, therefore, laid down that a Talooka, or portion of a Talooka, is not to be sold for arrears of Jumma, except, as a last resource, to collect the Government dues, and that when the present work of the Settlement Officer under Act VI. has been completed, no such sales shall be finally carried out, except with the previous sanction of the Revenue Commissioner.

7. There is also the danger of frandulent sales through the Civil Courts, and to guard against such frauds by the greatest possible publicity the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all sales of Talookdaree Estates, or portions thereof, in the Ahmedabad district shall be conducted by the Collector on the requisition of the Court under Section 248 of the Civil Procedure Code, and the Collector will then consider whether the provisions of Section 244 of the same Code may not be applied to stay the sale and satisfy the decrees by other means.

8. These precautions ought, in the opinion of Government, to give the Talookdars all the security they can reasonably claim.

H. E. JACOMB,
Under Secretary to Government.

Statement of the Talookdars of the Ahmedabad Zilla showing Records, and the Area and Jumma of their estates as

I.—DHUN

Number.	Clan or Race.	Village.	Name of Proprietor.
1	2	3	4
1	Charun	Bela 3rd	Rama Bapoo, &c.
2	"	Bodana	Jessa Krushna, &c.
3	"	Charunkee	Kheta Bhima, &c.
4	"	Goria Sumdiala	Ramrao Lakho, &c.
5	Choorasuma	Akroo	Mughabhai Najeebhai, &c.
6	"	Bowliaree	Bhojjee Rasabhai, &c.
7	"	Cher	Patabhai Jusmutsing, &c.
8	"	Devgana	Mooloobhai Waghabhai, &c.
9	"	Dholera Estate— Rahatulao Bheemtulao Moodee Jankhee Khoon Mahdevpura Mingulpur Bhanghur	Hurbhumjee Mooloobhai Mooloobhai Waghabhai, &c. Rasabhai Bapoojee, &c.
10	"	Gamph Estate— Gamph Pudana Kasundra Gorasoo Rampuroo Chokurree Unkewalioo Peepurioo	Thakhore Raesingjee Nagjeeraj of Gamph...
11	"	Hebutpur	Jeewabhai Samutsing, &c.
12	"	Jhinjhur	Mooloobhai Poonjabhai, &c.
13	"	Jusha	Doongurjee Bhojjee, &c.
14	"	Kadipur	Shoorsingjee Kakabhai, &c.
15	"	Khumidana	Patabhai Ujabhai, &c.
16	"	Khurud Salasur	Dadabhai Verabhai, &c.

their estates, names and shares, as they stand in the Government ascertained and settled by the Survey of A. D. 1863.

DOOKA.

Number of Principal Shares.	Cultivable Area in Acres.			Jumma under the new Settlement 1863.	
	Cultivated.	Waste.	Total.	First year.	Last year 1886-87.
5	6	7	8	9	10
8	1,288 31	213 0	1,501 3	333 0 0	488 0 0
1 Co.	1,841 5	414 25	2,255 30	384 0 0	562 0 0
2	2,187 13	324 19	2,511 32	461 0 0	675 0 0
1 Co.	885 38	373 37	1,259 35	1,150 0 0	1,460 0 0
	2,244 9	484 36	2,729 5		
1 Co.	2,427 13	4,188 16	6,615 29	2,450 0 0	3,000 0 0
1 Co.	5,230 28	7,026 16	12,257 4	1,135 0 0	1,710 0 0
13	1,126 17	2,044 27	3,171 4	1,015 0 0	1,120 0 0
1 Co.	1,963 10	54 21	2,017 31	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
2	1,088 21	880 27	1,969 8	2,400 0 0	3,300 0 0
	986 32	189 8	1,176 0		
	901 11	1,367 13	2,268 24		
	.....	4,019 16	4,019 16		
4	1,225 29	356 35	1,582 24	2,800 0 0	3,700 0 0
	370 2	896 6	1,266 8		
	764 35	1,039 4	1,803 39		
	1,496 23	2,262 15	3,758 38		
1	4,295 15	1,925 17	6,220 32	9,825 0 0	9,825 0 0
	2,871 36	47 25	2,919 21		
	926 2	393 0	1,319 2		
	3,057 6	2,661 37	5,719 3		
	1,791 11	655 12	2,446 23		
	1,153 38	1,267 26	2,421 24		
	309 7	1,262 27	1,571 34		
1 Co.	1,416 9	4,684 26	6,100 35	565 0 0	825 0 0
9	2,410 21	216 22	2,627 3	2,100 0 0	2,535 0 0
8	3,048 28	264 30	3,313 18	2,400 0 0	3,000 0 0
8	1,649 4	1,499 38	3,149 2	1,000 0 0	1,301 0 0
1 Co.	1,735 10	506 16	2,241 26	158 8 0	158 8 0
7	3,704 34	4,088 6	7,793 0	1,537 0 0	2,250 0 0
	1,199 26	21 6	1,220 32	909 0 0	1,350 0 0

Number.	Clan or Race.	Village.	Name of Proprietor.
1	2	3	4
17	Choorasuma.—*Continued.*	Koturia Bhulgamra	Wursajee Khorajee, &c.
18	,,	Nubhoee	Mughabhai Nanjeebhai, &c.
19	,,	Oochurree	Wunabhai Jethibhai, &c.
20	,,	Panchee Roopawutee	Bharabhai Hurreebhai, &c.
21	,,	Peeplee Booranpoor Nuwagam Venitulao Mochitulao	Kursunsing Mooloobhai, &c.
22	,,	Peepul	Uloobhai Lakhabhai
23	,,	Purburee	Meroobhai Rugabhai, &c.
24	,,	Rojka	Deepsingjee Umursing, &c.
25	,,	Teemla	Bhimjee Kantabhai, &c.
26	,,	Tugdee	Mooloobhai Nanabhai, &c.
27	,,	Unialee Bhimjee	Bhugjee Umursingjee, &c.
28	,,	Wagud Peepralee Moresioo Sumdiala	Rasabhai Mughabhai, &c. Raghabhai Phulabhai, &c. Rasabhai Mughabai, &c. Raghabhai Phulabhai, &c.
29	Gosace	Beemnath Estate— Jhurwuloo Khudsulioo Ranpuree Shahpur	Mahnut Ishwurghur Boodghur of Bheemnath.
30	Jhala	Charoria	Mughabhai Jethibhai, &c.
31	,,	Chusiana	Wursabhai Sanghabhai, &c.
32	,,	Fedra	Phuljee Mudarsing, &c.
33	,,	Jhanjhurka	Devising Khorabhai, &c.
34	,,	Jalioo	Rughabhai Jeebhai, &c.
35	,,	Khurol Estate— Khurol Khambra Godawuta Chachria Dhadodur Burwala Mungulpur	

Number of Principal Shares.	Cultivable Area in Acres.			Jumma under the new Settlement 1863.	
	Cultivated.	Waste.	Total.	First year.	Last year 1886-87.
5	6	7	8	9	10
4	1,376 13	81 11	1,457 24	1,050 0 0	1,250 0 0
	727 5	29 30	756 35	.....	.....
1 Co.	752 39	32 0	784 39	608 0 0	634 0 0
2	4,257 7	24 12	4,281 19	1,375 0 0	2,015 0 0
2	927 39	1,327 13	2,255 12	329 0 0	481 0 0
	.....	889 0	889 0		
2	3,836 35	1,335 34	5,172 29	2,150 0 0	3,150 0 0
	1,026 0	2,477 16	3,503 16		
	857 8	632 15	1,489 23		
	.....	.....	.....		
	.....	.....	.....		
1 Co.	1,548 6	425 29	1,973 35	1,300 0 0	1,593 0 0
2	1,299 29	834 11	2,134 0	1,000 0 0	1,230 0 0
3	6,028 30	1,652 33	7,681 23	5,650 0 0	7,450 0 0
1 Co.	354 3	127 20	481 23	118 0 0	175 0 0
6	2,668 22	39 8	2,707 30	2,200 0 0	2,500 0 0
5	3,186 29	162 34	3,349 23	3,250 0 0	3,250 0 0
8	3,301 22	670 14	3,971 36	2,500 0 0	3,350 0 0
	829 14	96 38	926 12	610 0 0	610 0 0
.....	931 31	38 22	970 13	830 0 0	858 0 0
.....	554 21	32 31	587 12	435 0 0	462 0 0
.....		No detail.	273 35	Inamee.	
		No detail.	923 9		
		No detail.	1,022 39		
	1,078 3	205 16	1,283 19	1,275 0 0	1,275 0 0
1 Co.	1,493 12	80 9	1,573 21	1,683 0 0	1,963 0 0
2	3,076 10	92 23	3,168 33	1,332 0 0	1,950 0 0
9	3,751 7	3,172 0	6,923 7	2,000 0 0	2,900 0 0
3	2,172 2	34 25	2,206 27	1,725 0 0	1,915 0 0
6	1,847 29	73 39	1,921 28	2,025 0 0	2,025 0 0

Number.	Clan or Race.	Village.	Name of Proprietor.
1	2	3	4
		Rephra Wuhia Surwal Koondul Goonda Chundurwa Jalila Panchtulaoree Barejra Rojid Rampura Wejulka Soondriana Ulao Panvee Kaprialee Wadhela Wavdee Nanee Salungpur 3rd Bela 3rd	Thakore Juswutsingjee Futesingjee of Limree. [A Second Class Chief of Jhalawar under the Katheewar Agency.]
36	Jhala.—*Continued.*	Khusta	Thakore Bunesing Juswutsing of Wankaneer. [A Second Class Chief of Jhalawar under the Katheewar Agency.]
37	,,	Nagnesh Estate— Keria Chapurkoo Motoo Chapurkoo Nanoo Boria Malunpur Shekpur Wavdee Motee Boorania	Thakore Rajsingjee Jalumsingjee of Wudwan. [A Second Class Chief of Jhalawar under the Katheewar Agency.]
38	,,	Raeka	Phuljee Mudarsing, &c.
39	,,	Tradia Mota	Kunoobhai Wursabhai, &c.
40	,,	Tradia Nana	Ubhesing Asajee, &c.
41	,,	Udwal	Bhimjee Nuthoobhai
42	,,	Wasna	Thakore Juswutsing Futesing of Limree
43	Kathee	Bhudla	Nagdan Bhoka, &c.
44	,,	Bugud	Desa Jesa, &c.
45	,,	Gungajul	Rama Dasa, &c.
46	,,	Hurnia Ninama	Nag Selar, &c.

Number of Principal Shares.	Cultivable Area in Acres.			Jumma under the new Settlement 1863.	
	Cultivated.	Waste.	Total.	First year.	Last year 1886-87.
5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Not known.		1,02,977 0	* 15,448 0 11	15,448 0 11
				* Fixed Jumma sanctioned by Government on the 28th May 1821.	
.....	1,896 29	453 35	2,350 24		
.....	644 15	106 20	750 35		
1	4,500 0	109 32	4,609 32	2,250 0 0	3,225 0 0
1	9,650 0	2,463 22	12,113 22	6,437 0 0	7,765 0 0
.....	1,137 3	93 3	1,230 6		
4	1,855 13	769 31	2,625 4	2,000 0 0	2,375 0 0
10	2,431 20	1,321 3	3,752 23	800 0 0	1,210 0 0
2	1,373 39	211 24	1,585 23	257 0 0	375 0 0
14	5,794 1	785 26	6,579 27	4,050 0 0	5,025 0 0
1	900 0	394 29	1,289 29	616 0 0	900 0 0
1 Co.	1,568 32	101 6	1,669 38	925 0 0	1,120 0 0
1 Co.	2,926 37	31 23	2,958 20	2,750 0 0	2,750 0 0
1 Co.	579 8	230 22	809 30	250 0 0	250 0 0
1 Co.	438 22	968 5	1,406 27	205 0 0	300 0 0
	1,354 1	1,128 14	2,482 15	565 0 0	825 0 0

Number.	Clan or Race.	Village.	Name of Proprietor.
1	2	3	4
47	Kathee.—*Continued.*	Khus	Chomla Mooloo, &c.
48	,,	Koondlee	Chomla Naja, &c.
49	,,	Matra Nana	Desa Fukira, &c.
50	,,	Nagurka Loia Chorvira	Soorung Alia, &c.
51	,,	Nolee	Vela Matra, &c.
52	,,	Nudala	Rana Loonvir, &c.
53	,,	Oree	Hursoor Bheem
54	,,	Sangoee...	Loona Umra, &c.
55	,,	Sekhrod	Jetsoor Jeeva, &c.
56	,,	Unialee Kathee	Hathia Selar, &c.
57	Kusbatee	Alumpur Sangunpur Dharpeepla. Hasulpur Khojapura ½	Alumbhai Burameia, &c.
58	,,	Boobawaw Unialee Kusbatee	Rehembhai Mepjeebhai, &c.
59	,,	Derdee	Hurbhumjee Lakhajee, &c.
60	,,	Dewlia Rajpura Khojapura ½	Sabdeebhai Mudafurbhai, &c.
61	,,	Gulsana Keria Kinara	Hutheebhai Muchoobhai, &c.
62	,,	Hurumtala	Poonjabhai Khalukbhai and Morjee Ubasee.
63	,,	Khokurnes	Virajee Doodabhai and Poonjabhai Khalukbhai.
64	Mussulman	Gudhia	Tank Wuleebhai Nuthoobhai
65	,,	Navuda Panvee	Mena Shree Luteefkhan W. Mumud Khan of Dholka.
66	,,	Sarungpur ½	Purmar Sher Meia Mulek Meia of Dholka....

Number of Principal Shares.	Cultivable Area in Acres.			Jumma under the new Settlement 1863.	
	Cultivated.	Waste.	Total.	First year.	Last year 1886-87.
5	6	7	8	9	10
1 Co.	4,756 33	6 39	4,763 32	5,050 0 0	5,050 0 0
1 Co.	2,190 36	631 18	2,822 14	769 0 0	1,125 0 0
1 Co.	543 10	559 6	1,102 16	201 0 0	327 0 0
1 Co.	5,433 36	1,153 35	6,587 31	3,465 0 0	3,465 0 0
	1,881 22	795 8	2,676 30	1,128 0 0	1,474 0 0
	1,197 33	126 27	1,324 20	282 0 0	415 0 0
1 Co.	3,482 7	1,756 9	5,238 16	2,055 0 0	2,800 0 0
3	3,426 4	3,182 6	6,608 10	1,425 0 0	1,800 0 0
1 Co.	2,040 9	553 32	2,593 41	309 0 0	450 0 0
1 Co.	1,144 27	238 23	1,383 10	411 0 0	600 0 0
1 Co.	706 11	116 18	822 29	165 0 0	240 0 0
1 Co.	1,464 31	857 24	2,322 15	490 0 0	700 0 0
1 Co.	2,261 33	138 11	2,400 4	388 7 0	388 7 0
	1,175 27	58 7	1,233 34	608 0 0	631 0 0
	2,176 36	2 31	2,179 27	2,370 0 0	2,370 0 0
	1,253 23	141 0	1,394 23		
	448 16	266 5	714 21	139 0 0	205 0 0
2	1,410 36	93 19	1,504 15	775 0 0	1,050 0 0
	1,411 6	77 12	1,221 18	950 0 0	1,225 0 0
1 Co.	546 9	21 32	568 1	250 0 0	290 0 0
1 Co.	3,178 19	180 16	3,358 35	1,435 0 0	2,100 0 0
	2,129 15	156 29	2,286 4	820 0 0	1,200 0 0
	Common with Dharpeepla Estate.			.....	.....
1 Co.	2,570 20	74 4	2,644 24	2,300 0 0	2,675 0 0
	1,567 38	13 36	1,581 34	1,245 0 0	1,625 0 0
	1,150 34	48 35	1,199 29	680 0 0	775 0 0
2	1,191 7	104 17	1,295 24	1,145 0 0	1,145 0 0
2	2,650 28	285 17	2,936 5	1,750 0 0	2,350 0 0
1	1,078 34	111 7	1,190 1	350 0 0	500 0 0
1	4,025 0	5,058 20	9,083 20	6,100 0 0	7,525 0 0
	1,901 15	93 6	1,994 21	1,165 0 0	1,165 0 0
1	948 14	226 38	1,175 12	164 0 0	240 0 0

Number.	Clan or Race.	Village.	Name of Proprietor.
1	2	3	4
67	Rawul	Mooldraee.....	Kusulsing Patabhai's widows.....
68	Waghela.....	Dhunala	Tukhutsing Jeebava, &c. .....
69	Shared Proprietary.	Kotura $\frac{3}{4}$th	Peerjada Bhai Meia Jora Meia, &c. .....
		„ $\frac{1}{4}$th	Choorasuma Bharabhai Hurreebhai &c.....
70	„	Oomrala $\frac{1}{2}$.....	Kusbatee Alumbhai Bura Meia, &c. .....
		„ $\frac{1}{2}$.....	Kathee Rana Rama of Paliad ....
71	„	Patna $\frac{9}{16}$	Kusbatee Alumbhai Burra Meia, &c.....
		„ $\frac{7}{16}$	Jhala Raesingjee Jalumsing of Wudwan .....
72	„	Polarpur $\frac{1}{2}$	Chorasuma Raesingjee Nagjeeraj of Gamph...
		Sangasur $\frac{1}{2}$	Mahnut Ishwurghur Boodghur of Bheemnath.

ABSTRACT OF DHUNDOOKA.

		Acres.	Gts.
1	Cultivated	2,12,668	38
2	Cultivable Waste	90,738	25
3	Uncultivable Waste.....	1,71,825	22
4	Detail unknown	1,08,263	...
5	Alienations.....	28,197	7
		6,11,693	12

		Villages.
1	Charun	4$\frac{3}{4}$
2	Chorasuma.....	48
3	Gosaee	4
4	Jhala	45
5	Kathee	17
6	Kusbatee	15
7	Mussulman.....	3$\frac{1}{4}$
8	Rawul.....	1
9	Waghela.....	1
10	Shared Proprietary	5
		144

N. B.—The Limree (Jhala) Estate is only a late acquisition by Limree, and was originally the property of Chorasumas or Kathees who are still found in the villages as "Mool Gametees."

Villages marked in Column 5 as '1 Co.' are undivided villages of which the produce is shared by several members of one family.

Number of Principal Shares.	Cultivable Area in Acres.			Jumma under the new Settlement 1868.	
	Cultivated.	Waste.	Total.	First year.	Last year 1886-87
5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1,195 1	459 34	1,654 35	333 0 0	490 0 0
3	2,071 31	868 32	2,940 23	1,020 0 0	1,200 0 0
2	1,268 6	76 39	1,345 5	820 0 0	1,200 0 0
2	3,855 4	201 8	4,056 12	1,625 0 0	1,900 0 0
2	1,338 21	321 3	1,659 24	850 0 0	1,110 0 0
2	Not known		3,065 7	.....	.....
	1,349 26	2,310 15	3,660 1	531 0 0	780 0 0
			Total.....Rs.	1,45,682 15 11	1,78,948 15 11

II.—DHOL

Number.	Clan or Race.	Village.	Name of Proprietor.
1	2	3	4
1	Wagheela	Boroo Motee.....	Bhowsingjee Bapabhai .....
		Metal	
2	„	Bukrana	Jethibhai Rughabhai, &c.....
		Eawa	Kurunsing Sujhabhai, &c. .....
		Govinda.....	Dosabhai Visabhai, &c. .....
3	„	Chubasur	Bawajee Mudarsing, &c. .....
4	„	Dinguda	Ubhesing Wujesing, &c. .....
		Chekla	
		Rampura	
5	„	Doomalee.....	Uloobhai Morjee, &c.....
6	„	Gangur	Thakore Gugooba Ubhesing of Gangur .....
		Begwa.....	
		Bhoorkhee	
		Bhoomlee	
		Dhedhal	
		Seyal	
		Bugodra	
		Bhamsra.....	
		Roika	
		Chiada	
		Goondapura	
7	„	Ganol.....	Hureesing Tejabhai, &c. .....
8	„	Godhavee	Ujoobhai Dajee, &c. .....
9	„	Gurorea.....	Chelabhai Ruwabhai, &c. .....
10	„	Kanetee	Bhawabhai Puchanjee, &c. .....
11	„	Khora	Sugramjee Morjee, &c. .....
12	„	Koondul	Wujesing Ladhajee, &c. .....
13	„	Koowar	Thakore Raesingjee Sivsing of Koowar.....
		Moreia	
14	„	Koth	
		Kaliapura	
		Juwaruj	
		Goondee	
		Bholad	

KA.

Number of Principal Shares.	Cultivable Area in Acres.			Jumma under the new Settlement 1863.	
	Cultivated.	Waste.	Total.	First year.	Last year 1886-87.
5	6	7	8	9	10
1 Co.	3,992 4	1,329 18	5,321 22	4,400 0 0	5,000 0 0
	1,569 26	1,750 29	3,320 15		
3	2,702 10	1,472 1	4,174 11	2,150 0 0	3,150 0 0
	870 7	1,824 9	2,694 16		
	429 31	347 20	777 11		
2	2,028 37	1,396 38	3,425 35	1,125 0 0	1,365 0 0
3	2,469 35	456 37	2,926 32	1,781 0 0	2,430 0 0
	1,347 9	3,302 11	4,649 20		
	311 3	619 18	930 21		
3	1,200 31	1,230 0	2,430 31	870 0 0	910 0 0
1	5,439 30	4,294 24	9,734 14	12,250 0 0	16,000 0 0
	326 32	116 12	443 4		
	1,354 21	1,602 26	2,957 7		
	1,386 36	342 15	1,729 11		
	703 10	103 22	806 32		
	3,203 32	14,446 22	17,650 14		
	3,737 16	1,948 6	5,685 22		
	599 9	96 33	696 2		
	1,311 19	2,294 30	3,606 9		
	2,106 25	117 6	2,223 31		
	596 36	75 10	672 6		
3	2,053 32	325 15	2,379 7	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0
9	2,622 25	733 1	3,355 26	2,100 0 0	2,400 0 0
2	699 3	245 27	944 30	475 0 0	581 0 0
4	1,040 36	132 38	1,173 34	400 0 0	600 0 0
3	813 30	1,835 30	2,649 20	300 0 0	406 0 0
2	2,256 31	1,041 14	3,298 5	1,475 0 0	1,730 0 0
	503 33	2,244 3	2,747 36	2,450 0 0	3,675 0 0
	1,665 12	1,300 34	2,966 6		
	12,825 8	3,766 32	16,592 0		
	147 10	356 23	503 33		
	3,160 35	1,026 25	4,187 20		
	3,109 19	1,487 12	4,596 31		
	3,564 13	588 34	4,153 7		

Number.	Clan or Race.	Village.	Name of Proprietor.
1	2	3	4
		Surungwala Mutamun Buldana Dewudthul Morasur Goruj Kolut Telao Kuliana Soela Devtee Suree Wartee Fangdee Nidhræd Bohol	Thakore Bhugwutsingjee Kursunsingjee of Koth and Sanund.
15	Waghela,—*Continued.*	Lekhumba	Gugoobha Dajeeraj
16	„	Lodrial Burora	Raesingjee Puchansingjee, &c.
17	„	Mukhiow Melasna Sumanee	Rajsingjee Mudarsing, &c.
18	„	Ootelia Boroo Nanee Sela Pulwara Khicha Huriala Khurantee Lolia ½ Lolia ½	[In dispute]. Subulsing Asabhai, &c.
19	„	Umliala	Khimabhai Ladhabhai, &c.
20	„	Vichia Kodalia	Urjunsing Ubhesing, &c.
21	„	Wacotha	Ruwabhai Waghjee, &c.
22	„	Wasna Eawa	Subulsing Dosabhai, &c.
23	Rawul	Chundeesur	Maloobhai Hureebhai, &c.
24	Jhala	Meetapur	Thakore Juswutsingjee Futesingjee of Limree.
25	Kusbatee Purmar.	Kanetur Nanodra Adrora Kesurdee	

Number of Principal Shares.	Cultivable Area in Acres.			Jumma under the new Settlement 1863.	
	Cultivated.	Waste.	Total.	First year.	Last year 1886-87.
5	6	7	8	9	10
1	3,773 39 4,835 31 1,472 27 999 26 958 10 1,354 23 1,284 16 1,152 32 846 35 795 17 549 15 593 26 506 12 513 4 1,254 7 1,129 16	1,273 28 774 5 1,570 39 343 21 2,480 29 2,529 32 388 18 291 25 1.407 12 475 22 697 4 419 0 1,057 27 1,467 22 1,224 5 902 21	5,047 27 758 23 3,043 26 1,343 7 3,438 39 3,884 15 1,672 34 1,444 17 2,254 7 1,270 39 1,247 19 1,012 26 1,563 39 1,980 26 2,478 12 2,031 37	41,000 0 0	42,000 0 0
1	234 11	738 11	972 22	200 0 0	262 0 0
3	863 0 1,602 0	530 2 82 39	1,393 2 1,684 39	1,000 0 0 2,000 0 0	1,200 0 0 2,000 0 0
2	4,040 32 1,683 32 1,353 15	1,331 10 429 15 321 38	5,373 2 2,113 7 1,675 13	2,661 0 0	3,841 0 0
	2,428 28	1,375 15	3,804 3	8,187 0 0	8,187 0 0
	3,305 13 1,623 17 373 5 333 28	554 27 171 37 592 35 481 13	3,860 0 1,795 14 966 0 815 1	One-half the net collections is credited to land revenue.	
	1,198 9 472 15	178 5 1,070 1	1,376 14 1,542 16	3,102 0 0 1,477 0 0	3,102 0 0 1,477 0 0
2	2,770 26	1,632 14	4,403 0	The separate ⅔ of Lolia pays Rupees 800, but this amount has not been settled on the Survey basis, and is liable to revision.	
3	271 36	45 5	317 1	277 0 0	340 0 0
4	726 31 180 35	2,123 14 617 21	2,850 5 798 16	1,001 0 0	1,220 0 0
2	280 3	4 38	285 1	440 0 0	490 0 0
2	476 21	1,474 31	1,950 12	400 0 0	526 0 0
3	1,379 1	585 2	1,964 3	1,177 0 0	1,725 0 0
1	No detail.		17,049 0	Included in fixed Jumma of Khurol Estate.	

Number.	Clan or Race.	Village.	Name of Proprietor.
1	2	3	4
		Wasna Nanodra	Sher Meia Mulekmeia of Dholka .....
		Menee.....	
		Doorgee	
		Surla	
		Kewula	
		Dev Dholera	
		Sankod	
26	Kusbatee Mussulman.	Khatreepura.....	Uwzulkhan son of Sher Khan Dinameia ...
		Bhetawara.....	
27	„	Nesra.....	Luteefkhan son of Mumudkhan of Dholka.
		Nubhoee.....	
		Chiturwara.....	
		Reenjha	
		Umipura.....	
		Veerdee	
		Lugdana.....	
		Warna	

ABSTRACT OF DHOLKA.

	Acres.	Gts.
1. Cultivated	1,39,465	1
2. Cultivable Waste	93,101	21
3. Uncultivable Waste.....	48,745	15
4. Detail unknown	17,049	0
5. Alienations.....	33,731	25
	3,32,092	22

	Villages.
1. Waghela Rajpoots	69
2. Rawul Rajpoot.....	1
3. Jhala Rajpoot	1
4. Kusbatee Purmar	11
5. Kusbatee Mussulman	10
	92

N. B.—The Kusbatee Purmar Sher Khan has had eleven villages of his late uncle Bapoo Meia's Estate leased to him as a favour, on the term that he collects and pays over (minus expenses) the revenues of the lands already cultivated, and is to pay rent for the easily cultivable waste by degrees, while the less cultivable waste is at his disposal for the term of this lease viz., from A. D. 1863-64 to A. D. 1885-86.

Luteefkhan's Estate has been leased to him from 1864-65 to 1885-86 on the terms that he pays 70 per cent. of the survey assessment and is allowed to collect not more than twice the survey assessment.

Number of Principal Shares.	Cultivable Area in Acres.			Jumma under the new Settlement 1863.	
	Cultivated.	Waste.	Total.	First year.	Last year 1886-87.
5	6	7	8	9	10
1	13,693 16	7,084 9	20,777 25	19,950 0 0	23,700 0 0
1	242 16 276 21	197 10 198 20	439 26 475 1	Has been resumed by Government since 1866, the Kusbatee, a minor, being pensioned.	
1	6,386 8	1,163 38	7,550 6	8,500 0 0	9,000 0 0
			Total.....Rs.	1,24,448 0 0	1,39,817 0 0

III.—CHOOWAL OF

Number.	Clan or Race.	Village.	Name of Proprietor.
1	2	3	4
1	Jhala	Derwala	Soorabhai Puthabhai, &c.
2	„	Dhanchee	Jeebawa Bhaeejee, &c.
3	„	Modhwana	Umursing Puchanjee
4	„	Tunmunia	Pragjee Bhawajee, &c.
5	Mussulman Molesulams.	Roonee Runode	Mulek Oomerkhan Meia Saheb, &c.
6	Thakurra Mukwanas.	Bantaee	Jeewajee Poonjajee, &c.
7	„	Dabhsur	Masingjee Bunajee
8	„	Bhutaria	Malajee Jesajee, &c.
9	„	Dudhana Jugpura	Kanajee Sangajee, &c.
10	„	Futepura	Lalajee Naroojee
11	„	Goonjala	Madhoojee Moonajee, &c.
12	„	Jethipura	Suwajee Pubajee, &c.
13	„	Jhanjhurwa	Unajee Bhugoojee, &c.
14	„	Punar	Jesulsing Manajee, &c.
15	„	Rataee Motee	Jethajee Budsingjee
16	„	Rataee Nanee	Poonjajee Gujajee, &c.
17	„	Seenuj Kanpura Anundpura	Bahadurjee Tejajee Kuslajee Kanajee
18	„	Roodatul Mokapura Puthapura Ramapura	Jodhajee Jeetajee, &c.
19	„	Soojpura	Ranajee Bhugwanjee
20	„	Soowala	
21	„	Telavee	Ramsingjee Kooberjee

VEERUMGAUM.

Number of Principal Shares.	Cultivable Area in Acres.			Jumma under the new Settlement 1863.	
	Cultivated.	Waste.	Total.	First year.	Last year 1886-87.
5	6	7	8	9	10
4	4,486 28	558 6	5,044 34	1,001 0 0	1,500 0 0
2	2,248 36	211 28	2,460 24	485 0 0	728 0 0
1	1,580 21	60 29	1,641 10	280 0 0	420 0 0
5	2,671 0	323 1	2,994 1	500 0 0	750 0 0
4	1,147 24 1,264 29	596 31 760 17	1,744 15 2,025 6	125 0 0 141 0 0	160 0 0 180 0 0
2	713 12	12 4	725 16	425 0 0	425 0 0
1	812 18	119 19	931 37	475 0 0	475 0 0
1 Co.	618 27	114 32	733 19	300 0 0	300 0 0
3	2,209 38 30 0	1,333 0 181 1	3,542 38 211 1	675 0 0	845 0 0
1	453 19	74 24	528 3	175 0 0	215 0 0
2	2,083 0	196 7	2,279 7	650 0 0	815 0 0
2	515 35	58 22	574 17	280 0 0	280 0 0
2	1,072 38	552 12	1,625 10	361 0 0	451 0 0
2	628 30	4,415 29	5,044 19	300 0 0	450 0 0
1	885 17	.....	885 17	400 0 0	475 0 0
1 Co.	797 31	26 10	824 1	275 0 0	400 0 0
2	982 2 1,127 32 635 32	1,067 9	2,050 1 1,127 32 635 32	450 0 0	565 0 0
2	371 15 1,173 19 330 25 494 36	51 18 245 20 20 36 73 8	422 33 1,418 39 351 21 568 4	900 0 0	1,125 0 0
1	546 2 1,245 33	160 31 47 7	706 33 1,292 0	400 0 0 1,000 0 0	400 0 0 1,000 0 0
1	967 32	118 26	1,086 18	500 0 0	500 0 0

Number.	Clan or Race.	Village.	Name of Proprietor.
1	2	3	4
22	Thakurra Mukwanas.—*Continued.*	Ubasna	Dhunajee Hathijee
23	„	Umurpura	Maljee Jesajee
24	Thakurra Solunkee.	Bhugapura Sehore ½ Guldhurpura ½ Balsasun ¼	Himutsing Kesrising, &c.
25	„	Bhunkora Ghutisana Duslana Koontia Kanpura Kanj Choonipura Balsasun ½ Dangurwa ½ Rampura Eendra Kantrodee	Wuktajee Ramajee Purtapsing Dosajee
26	„	Chuniar Kursunpura Sehore ½ Guldhurpura ½ Wasna Oogroj Balsasun ¼	Hirajee Kursunjee Poonjajee Kooberjee Danajee Sudajee
27	„	Dekawara Kurunpura Mota Kurunpura Nana Gumanpura Subulpura Ruttunpura Oomedpura Bhoeneepura Bhoenee Juspura Nudisala	Puthoojee Jorajee Bhugwutsing Tejajee Pragjee Dadoojee
28	„	Kookwaw Rajpura Dangurwa ½ Sungpura Bamrolee Mudrisana Hutheepura Damodreepura	Ruwajee Koombhajee Dolutsing Hujoorsing Oomajee Gujajee Kuslajee Kooberjee Ubhajee Rasajee
29	„	Ookurdee Oogrojpura Manpura Raneepura	Kesajee Unundajee

Number of Principal Shares.	Cultivable Area in Acres.			Jumma under the new Settlement 1863.	
	Cultivated.	Waste.	Total.	First year.	Last year 1886-87.
5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1,143 23	86 39	1,230 22	600 0 0	600 0 0
3	601 15	39 36	641 11	275 0 0	350 0 0
1 Co.	2,209 32	790 6	2,999 38	450 0 0	565 0 0
	1,070 23	20 27	1,091 10		
	320 0	152 0	472 0		
	Common with Bunkora Estate.				
2	2,884 7	44 13	2,929 10	4,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
	609 1	265 30	874 31		
	2,295 8	354 35	2,650 3		
	566 15	565 18	1,131 33		
	288 16	27 31	316 7		
	3,201 10	526 14	3,727 24		
	233 32	33 8	267 0		
	1,560 39	260 9	1,821 8		
	Common with Kookwaw Estate.				
	1,757 12	34 10	1,791 22		
	1,661 22	268 17	1,929 39		
	533 12	649 27	1,182 39		
3	1,981 16	840 30	2,822 6	1,800 0 0	2,250 0 0
	1,587 20	185 18	1,772 38		
	Common with Bhugapura Estate.				
	Common with Bhugapura Estate.				
	1,284 8	44 14	1,328 22		
	1,572 12	423 10	1,995 22		
	Common with Bunkora Estate.				
3	2,593 29	344 31	2,938 20	3,000 0 0	4,200 0 0
	268 39	.....	268 39		
	450 34	.....	450 34		
	688 38	211 19	899 17		
	237 1	8 37	245 38		
	242 19	21 16	263 37		
	420 4	68 0	488 4		
	147 0	47 35	194 35		
	1,302 15	223 20	1,525 35		
	452 1	54 28	506 29		
	1,024 15	142 26	1,167 1		
6	1,143 2	166 36	1,309 38	3,225 0 0	3,225 0 0
	625 18	39 39	665 17		
	1,786 17	136 14	1,922 31		
	451 32	4 0	455 32		
	936 12	136 22	1,072 34		
	1,192 38	65 34	1,258 32		
	766 14	56 10	822 24		
	513 25	6 36	520 21		
1	970 16	559 20	1,529 36	500 0 0	625 0 0
	690 37	146 17	837 14		
	658 3	212 33	870 36		
	157 18	170 0	327 18		

Number.	Clan or Race.	Village.	Name of Proprietor.
1	2	3	4
30	Thakurra Solunkee.—*Continued.*	Ughar Sudatpura Chunotea	Bechurjee Khorajee
31	„	Vithlapur	Bechurjee Unundajee
32	Kusbatee Mussulmans.	Charodee	Futoo Meia Bapoobhai
33	„	Kaela	Baee Saheb
34	„	Leia	Bura Meia Hisamoodeen
35	„	Shahpur	Jusurkhan Jambhai
36	„	Thoree Thamba	Alumbhai Jambhai
37	„	Wunee Thoree Mubaruk Thoree Wurgas	Bapjee Meia Dada Meia
38	„	Wunthul	Meia Saheb Futoo Meia

ABSTRACT OF VEERUMGAUM.

	Acres.	Goon.
1. Cultivated	1,02,918	21
2. Cultivable Waste	30,599	34
3. Uncultivable Waste	20,838	35
4. Alienations	13,480	7
	1,67,837	17

	Villages.
1. Jhalas	4
2. Molesulams	2
3. Thakurra Mukwanas	24
4. Thakurra Solunkhees	45
*5. Kusbatee Mussulmans	9
	84

* These Kusbatees say that they came from Khorasan and got their villages in gift from the Waghela Kings of Puttun. They paid a Jumma calculated on produce to the Moguls. They were dispossessed by the Gaekwar in his second farm of Ahmedabad (A. D. 1804-1814) but reinstated by the Peshwa. In 1823, eight out of seventeen villages were resumed, and the rest are held only during the pleasure of Government.

Number of Principal Shares.	Cultivable Area in Acres.			Jumma under the new Settlement 1863.		
	Cultivated.	Waste.	Total.	First year.	Last year 1886-87.	
5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	3,416 15	214 6	3,630 21	1,600 0 0	2,000 0 0	
	2,150 39	226 27	2,377 26			
	420 26	924 35	1,345 21			
3	3,626 22	1,475 16	5,101 38	500 0 0	750 0 0	
2	671 35	1,370 30	2,042 25	151 0 0	Temporary.—The final settlement has not yet been made.	
1	629 29	191 38	815 27	261 0 0		
2	1,250 26	1,411 28	2,662 14	1,000 0 0		
1	1,854 28	692 32	2,547 20	200 0 0		
2	1,678 39	1,058 16	2,737 15	200 0 0		
1	3,048 24	498 3	3,546 27	475 0 0		
	2,406 6	1,444 35	3,851 1	450 0 0		
	1,566 16	48 0	1,614 16	225 0 0		
1	1,665 12	1,083 25	2,748 37	161 0 0		
			Total.....Rs.	29,171 0 0	33,024 0 0	

Number.	Clan or Race.	Village.	Name of Proprietor.
1	2	3	4
1	Goël Rajpoot.....	Badhee Rajpura	Sugabhai Mukabhai, &c.....
2	„	Bhojpura	Jethibhai Atabhai, &c.
3	„	Bhudlee	Jeebhai Jethibhai, &c.
4	„	Bhundar	Kusulsing Rajabhai
5	„	Bhuwaneepura	Kumabhai Ruwabhai, &c.
6	„	Droopkoo	Bhimjee Visabhai
7	„	Jalioo Joonoo	Sadabhai Jethibhai, &c.
8	„	Jalioo Nuwoo	Hunoobhai Mansing
9	„	Khambha	Humeerjee Wukabhai, &c.
10	„	Khokhra Nana	Doodabhai Runmuljee
11	„	Kookud Kuntala Gorialee Gureebpura Pethulpur	Hunoobhai Atabhai
12	„	Koora	Desaee Chuggunlal Sivpursad (Mortgagee)...
13	„	Kumlej Oondvee Bholad Rubarika Chaya	Thakore Meghrajee Prithirajee of Wullah. [A third class Chief under the Kathéewar Agency.]
14	„	Kunad Kharee Shukwudur	Jethijee Desuljee, &c
15	„	Kunkhote	Bhugwutsing Jalumsing
16	„	Lakuria Anunpur	Khutabhai Jugtabhaee, &c.
17	„	Malpur	Wutabhai Nagjee, &c.
18	„	Mamsa	Kaloobhai Hamabhai
19	„	Morchund	Bhaeejee Raelmuljee, &c.
20	„	Mulekwudur	Ubhesing Waghabhai
21	„	Nuwagam Nana	Moteebhai Mawsing

GO.

Number of Principal Shares.	Cultivable Area in Acres.			Jumma under the new Settlement 1863.	
	Cultivated.	Waste.	Total.	First year.	Last year 1886-87.
5	6	7	8	9	10
2	1,626 28 780 10	159 4 138 37	1,785 32 919 7	425 0 0	638 0 0
4	810 7	381 12	1,191 19	500 0 0	575 0 0
3	947 24	922 3	1,869 27	160 0 0	240 0 0
1	289 8	825 18	1,114 26	75 0 0	112 0 0
1 Co.	369 15	599 36	969 11	225 0 0	225 0 0
1	367 18	717 26	1,085 4	75 0 0	112 0 0
3	350 39	958 2	1,309 1	85 0 0	128 0 0
1	544 8	721 16	1,265 24	61 0 0	90 0 0
2	637 2	794 6	1,431 8	155 0 0	232 0 0
2	1,233 5	1,293 35	2,527 0	575 0 0	625 0 0
3	1,550 36 423 11 728 16 985 27 435 36	572 1 245 34 863 7 163 19 140 5	2,122 37 669 5 1,591 23 1,149 6 576 1	1,595 0 0	1,705 0 0
1	1,389 8	121 12	1,510 20	200 0 0	300 0 0
1	1,096 23 762 26 229 7 380 13 395 14	3,933 3 1,139 13 50 0 331 10 446 29	5,029 26 1,901 39 279 7 711 23 862 3	1,450 9 0	1,825 0 0
4	2,084 26 1,235 21 1,554 32	1,424 30 111 10 58 7	3,509 16 1,346 31 1,612 39	625 0 0	938 0 0
1	731 24	198 25	930 9	250 0 0	375 0 0
2	1,474 30	1,190 4	2,664 34	550 0 0	660 0 0
2	1,486 0	279 23	1,765 23	500 0 0	720 0 0
1	473 29	56 0	529 29	120 0 0	180 0 0
3	2,002 35	1,323 24	3,326 19	835 0 0	1,075 0 0
3	470 23	156 37	627 20	130 0 0	195 0 0
2	877 20	619 27	1,497 7	235 0 0	352 0 0

Number.	Clan or Race.	Village.	Name of Proprietor.
1	2	3	4
22	Goël Rajpoot.—*Continued.*	Nuwagam Moglana	Meroobhai Soojabhai, &c. [Mortgaged to Bhownuggur].
23	„	Odurka	Patabhai Mooloobhai
24	„	Ookurla Trimbuck	Ugursingjee Hurbhumjee
25	„	Paniala	Khoomansing Jethibhai
26	„	Peepurla	Poonjajee Hunoojee
27	„	Pudwa Bhankhel	Dadabhai Gujabhai Purtapsing Moteebhai, &c.
28	„	Sampura	Hudbhajee Desabhai
29	„	Sanodur	Surtanjee Bhakurjee
30	„	Sarwudur	Champraj Uloobhai
31	„	Sumdiala	Doodhabhai Runmuljee
32	„	Sur	Mokajee Jusajee
33	„	Uwanea	Nathabhai Jusabhai
34	„	Walookur Lakhunka Neswud Joonapadur	Thakore Tukhtsingjee Lakhajee of Lathee... [A third class Chief of Goëlwar under the Katheewar Agency].
35	„	Wavree Tugree	Godurbhai Godbhai
36	Bharote	Bhamunioo	Jodha Ghela
37	„	Chuniala	Ghela Nuthoo

Number of Principal Shares.	Cultivable Area in Acres.			Jumma under the new Settlement 1863.	
	Cultivated.	Waste.	Total.	First year.	Last year 1886-87.
5	6	7	8	9	10
3	767 16	1 11	768 27	777 0 0	1,155 0 0
	1,076 16	74 16	1,150 32		
2	964 8	646 43	1,611 1	300 0 0	450 0 0
1	2,182 22	265 5	2,447 27	1,250 0 0	1,510 0 0
	590 33	16 4	606 37		
2	449 0	756 26	1,205 26	120 0 0	180 0 0
2	296 20	1,508 31	1,805 11	150 0 0	150 0 0
5	1,455 28	484 31	1,940 19	450 0 0	610 0 0
	545 20	907 38	1,453 18	290 0 0	325 0 0
3	722 3	210 34	932 37	300 0 0	450 0 0
4	2,566 13	2,060 36	4,627 9	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
3	645 34	440 16	1,086 10	270 0 0	400 0 0
2	259 38	1,330 13	1,590 11	150 0 0	175 0 0
1	309 8	230 9	539 17	95 0 0	142 0 0
3	3,122 11	169 1	3,291 12	1,315 0 0	1,930 0 0
1	2,928 27	1,410 3	4,338 30	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
	674 28	206 15	881 3		
	412 12	118 15	530 27		
	362 23	608 8	970 31		
1	2,867 30	1,494 7	4,361 37	1,425 0 0	2,075 0 0
	1,204 15	130 18	1,334 33		
1	325 16	1,073 37	1,399 13	75 0 0	112 0 0
3	663 17	469 16	1,132 33	105 0 0	158 0 0
			Total.....Rs.	20,398 0 0	25,624 0 0

ABSTRACT OF GOGO.

	Acres.	Gts.
1. Cultivated	54,474	18
2. Cultivable Waste	35,433	4
3. Uncultivable Waste.....	25,501	10
4. Alienations.....	3,177	26
	1,18,586	18

	Villages.
1. Rawul Rajpoots.....	54
2. Bharote	2
	56

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ABSTRACT OF FOUR PURGUNNAS.

	Villages.
1. Dhundhooka	144
2. Dholka	92
3. Veerumgam	84
4. Gogo	56
	376

Statement of Wantas held by Talookdars in other than Talookdaree Villages.

No.	Name of Wanta Holder.	Village.	Area.	Assessment.
	DHOLKA.			
1	Thakore of Koth.....	Kuooka	300 27	470 8 0
2	Ditto	Nubhoee	42 33	72 8 0
3	Ditto	Kochuria	46 39	108 0 0
4	Ditto	Mufleepur	224 38	494 2 0
5	Ditto	Rujoda	768 9	1,424 12 0
6	Ditto	Sakodra.....	580 31	1,057 0 0
7	Ditto	Siawada.....	21 9	27 0 0
8	Ditto	Sankod	450 2	513 0 0
9	Ditto	Budurkha	437 27	1,197 8 0
10	Ditto	Roopal	288 24	569 12 0
11	Ditto	Sanund	2,935 25	5,126 0 0
12	Ditto	Changodur	30 36	41 0 0
13	Ditto	Matoda	23 26	49 8 0
14	Ditto	Devtee (Bhatoni).....	148 28	273 8 0
15	Ditto	Peeplun.....	122 8	171 0 0
16	Ditto	Mankol	Inamee.	Detail not known.
17	Ditto	Runoda	70 29	132 0 0
18	Ditto	Rinjha	28 15	31 8 0
19	Ditto	Wudala.....	8 16	18 0 0
20	Ditto	Kulolee	1,276 33	4,962 8 0
21	Ditto	Naika.....	1,727 27	9,044 12 0
22	Ditto	Muhijda.....	42 18	196 0 0
23	Ditto	Timba	47 6	169 8 0
24	Thakore of Koowar.....	Khurantee.....	746 31	1,236 8 0
25	Ditto	Durun	971 34	1,801 4 0
26	Thakore of Ootelia.....	Wasna (Nanodra)	598 25	1,265 8 0
27	Ditto	Oopurdul	319 17	213 8 0
		Carried forward...	.....	30,666 2 0

No.	Name of Wanta Holder.	Village.	Area.	Assessment.
		Brought over.....	.....	30,666 2 0
28	Thakore of Ootelia	Matur.....	33 29	126 4 0
29	Ditto	Sokhda	63 11	232 12 0
30	Ditto	Jetapur	249 32	Inamee.
31	Bukrana Talookdars	Dholee.....	682 39	1,010 0 0
32	Ditto	Raepur	459 7	695 0 0
33	Sher Meia Mulek Meia	Sidhruj	38 4	399 0 0
34	Ditto	Deo Dholera	308 7	296 0 0
35	Ditto	Surla	117 34	124 0 0
36	Amliala Talookdars	Umipura	14 2	85 0 0
37	Ditto	Deotee (Wagrolanee)	376 3	772 6 5
38	Godhavee Talookdars.....	Munipur	189 4	250 4 0
39	Ditto	Muktumpur	27 10	158 0 0
40	Ditto	Mumudpur	13 24	34 0 0
41	Dhunala Talookdars	Mutoda	373 9	1,076 8 0
42	Ditto	Vejulka	2,412 24	2,408 0 0
43	Doomalee Talookdars.....	Memur.....	741 29	787 0 0
44	Chubasur Talookdars.....	Vejee	313 2	202 8 0
45	Koondul Talookdars	Ambeytee	100 36	161 0 0
46	Luteefkhan	Virdee	130 34	200 8 0
47	Ditto	Bhoorkhee.....	741 26	1,031 11 0
48	Thakore of Gangud.....	Bawla	1,251 25	2,084 8 0
49	Ditto	Transud.....	184 21	492 0 0
50	Ditto	Jhekda	Not ascertained.	
	DHUNDOOKA.			
1	Thakore of Gamph.....	Dhundooka	381 17	900 0 0
	VEERUMGAM.			
1	Thakore of Punar	Chorwurodra.....	794 14	807 12 0
2	Ditto	Meluj	552 21	764 0 0
		Total.....	23,926 33	45,764 3 5

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